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BY JAMES G. HASSON.

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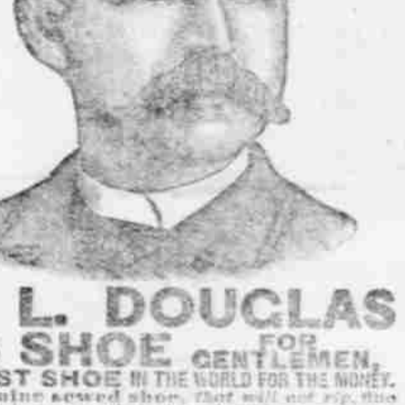

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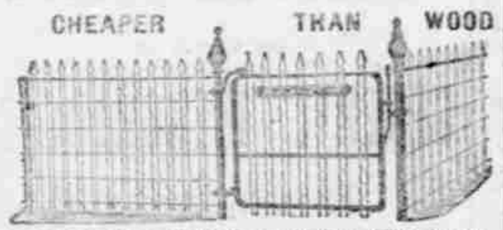

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## SIXTEEN.

A sweet ignorer of the laws
 Of etiquette and rules of dress,
And ten times prettier because
 She knows not of her prettiness!

With childish ardor unrepressed
 She chatters in her girlish way,
And never doubts our interest
 In everything she has to say.

She tells us just how much she spends;
 She talks about her dog and horse,
About her best and next best friends
 As if we knew them all of course.

It seems as if all things combined
 To make her radiantly glad;
Every good time is to her mind
 The best good time she ever had.

What though the future beckon her?
 What though her youth must pass away?
Are not the flowers the lovelier
 Because they only last a day?

And yet, when perfect buds unfold,
 We softly grieve for what has been;
Dear Alice, must you, too, grow old?
 Can you not always be sixteen?

—Robert B. Hale, in Youth's Companion.

## AGAINST GREAT ODDS.

### Peter Nelson's Bear Fight in the Burning Timber.

"It was to fight fire and not bear that Peter Nelson, of Grand Marais, Mich., started for the woods bounding his clearing on the west side, but the first thing he knew he had a fight with both fire and bears on his hands," said a New York Sun correspondent who hunts annually in the Michigan woods.

"There had been forest fires of more or less extent in the vicinity for several days, and at last Nelson discovered that they were encroaching rather near to his clearing, so he hooked his horse to his buckboard and drove up the road that would take him within two or three hundred yards of the burning bush, where, by back firing judiciously, he thought he could remove all danger from the advancing flames. Whenever anyone starts to travel two or three miles through that wild country he takes his Winchester with him if he has one, and if he hasn't one any kind of gun he has, for game is thick out there, and a person is liable at almost any moment to run across a deer or a bear or a wolf, or have one run across him. So Nelson took his Winchester along. He had to drive about a mile and a half before he came to the narrow piece of woods lying between the road and the burning timber, and which he intended to cross to reach the latter to fight the fire. Just as he reached the narrow strip he saw two little bear cubs tumble out of the bushes at that side of the road and continue the rough-and-tumble play they had begun in the woods.

"At sight of the cubs Nelson stopped his horse. The black and shaggy little bears looked so cute that Nelson couldn't resist the temptation to capture them alive. He got out of his wagon, leaving his rifle leaning against the seat. But the cubs didn't want to be captured, and, at the approach of Nelson, ran into the woods, on the side of the road opposite the one they had just appeared on, as fast as their fat little legs would carry them. Nelson followed, but the cubs got two or three rods into the woods before he overtook them. He grabbed one of them and was about to seize the other one when he heard a savage growl in the bushes ahead of him, and the next instant the mother of the cubs came crashing along towards him. She was not forty feet away, when Nelson dropped the cubs and made double-quick time for the road, the bear only a few jumps behind him.

"There are not many horses that will not become terror-stricken at the proximity of a bear, and the mere scent of bruin will throw some horses into panic. Nelson's horse was one of the timorous kind, and its owner reached the road just in time to see the frightened animal tearing down the road, and the buckboard careening and jolting over the rough way in a manner that left little hope for its lasting long. But Nelson had no time to bemoan the running away of his horse, for the savage and angry old bear was close behind him and getting nearer at every jump. Nelson cleared the road almost at a bound, for he knew he could not outrun the bear if he kept in the road, and, taking the first tree he came to, was up in its branches out of the reach of the bear before he knew it, and without any clear idea of how he got there.

"The tree was not more than eight inches through, and consequently too small for the bear to climb. That increased her fury. Ordinarily a she bear with cubs is satisfied with encompassing the safety of her offspring by putting to flight the foe that endangered them, and loses no time in putting distance between her and her family and the threatening foe. But this one was not inclined that way. Her temper was evidently naturally ugly; the interference with her cubs had increased that ugliness tenfold; the treeing of the object of her rage in a tree so small that she could not follow him added to it in like degree. She made the most desperate efforts to climb the sapling in vain. She gnashed it with her great teeth, tearing out great chips and splinters, threatening the stability of the trunk, much to the alarm of Nelson. She dug away the earth at the roots of the tree, scooping out great hollows as if she intended to uproot it and topple it and her foe to the ground together, accompanying her work with the most frightful cries of rage.

"For ten or fifteen minutes the bear varied her previous and persistent efforts to get at Nelson, and those minutes had been so full of terror and excitement to the latter that all thought of what he had come out there to do had left his mind. Finally it came to him and increased his uneasiness. It had been half an hour or more since he left home. He noticed that a strong wind right out of the west had come up. The air had been full of smoke all day, but, as that had been the case for many days, it had not caused him any unusual apprehension. But as he gradually recovered from the excitement of the bear's pursuit, seeing that he was safe from her in the tree, he noticed that the smoke had grown much denser. It was so dense at the height he was from the ground that it was becoming stifling. He noticed with increasing alarm that it was charged with heat, which came in puffs and waves somewhere from the woods behind him. He knew what that meant. The wind had fanned the wood fires to greater volume, and was driving it forward with increased rapidity upon the spot where he was held captive by the bear, so that it was likely soon to be an intolerable place to remain in.

"The heat increased so that Nelson could breathe only with difficulty. Burning leaves and glowing twigs began to fall upon and about him. The heat and smoke were less where the bear, with her cubs at her heels, had crouched low, with her nose close to ground. She was determined to wait for vengeance to the very last. The wind became stronger. The roar of the advancing flames grew louder and louder. To stay longer in the tree was impossible. There was no chance for life there. There was a fighting chance for it with the bear. Taking his jack-knife from his pocket and opening it, Nelson slid quickly to the lowest branch of the tree, and swinging himself from it, struck the ground three or four feet beyond the bear, and made a dash for the road. The bear, with her head thrust against the ground, was taken by surprise, but she was up and after Nelson so quickly that he had but four or five yards the start of her. But terror almost gave him wings. He gained on his implacable pursuer. Burning leaves and branches fell thickly about him.

"The heat was intense. But on he sped, gaining slowly but surely on the bear. To his horror the heat grew fiercer as he advanced. There was but one explanation for that. The fire had greater headway in that direction, and was approaching nearer the road there. Suddenly, in turning a sharp bend in the road, Nelson stopped. There was no thoroughfare further. The flames had reached the road not fifty yards ahead, leaped across it, and a wall of roaring flame barred the way. Nelson turned and looked behind him. The bear was still slouching in tireless gait on his track.

"To remain at that spot ten minutes, perhaps less, meant the most horrible of deaths. In a short time the flames would reach the road along the part of it that he had come and shut him off from escape in that direction. The woods on the opposite side offered no avenue of escape, for they were but a narrow strip of slender growth between the road and a rocky ledge, perpendicular and nowhere less than ten feet high. The only way for Nelson to get beyond the danger of the fire was to retrace his steps down the road for an eighth of a mile, and to do that he must contest the way with the infuriated bear, now once more upon him. There was no time to think or plan. Nelson, who had held on to his knife, pitched blindly into the bear. He does not know how it all occurred, but he remembers a fierce but brief hand-to-hand struggle, from which he emerged, bleeding and tattered, to find himself again in full flight down the road, the bear close behind him, the air stifling with heat and smoke, and fiery fragments of the burning wood falling about him in a thicker shower than ever.

"He had not run long before the air grew cooler, and he knew he had passed the danger line of the fire. But he was nearly exhausted, and the bear was still on his trail, and, of course, tireless. No one ever saw a tired bear. It was a mile to the nearest clearing. Nelson knew he could never hold out to run that far. The bear was already gaining on him. He resolved to stop and have it out with her there and then. At that moment he almost fainted with joy. In the swaying and jolting of the buckboard as the terror-striken horse had jolted it over the road, the rifle had been thrown out, and there it lay, ready to Nelson's hand, at the side of the road. He had to put three bullets into the bear before she fell, and she would not die before he had fired two more into her. Then he rested. The two cubs came toddling along by and by. And he captured them alive, after all.

"Nelson found his horse at the clearing, a mile ahead. He went back and loaded his bear upon the buckboard, which had endured its lively trip without mishap, strange to say, and reached home by a roundabout way, determined that he would never mix his fire-fighting and bear-fighting again."

## A MUSICAL MELANGE.

CHRISTINE NILSSON once sang to the country folk for pennies, to the accompaniment of her brother's violin.

PADEREWSKI just before sitting down at the piano holds his fingers for several minutes in warm water, presumably to render them more flexible.

MME. PATTI has arrived in this country and is looking forward to one of the most successful farewell tours she has made in twenty years.

A REPRESENTATION of the bagpipe was found in the ruins of Tarsus. The instrument was in use two thousand years before the Christian era, and its origin is unknown.

A SEVENTEEN-OLD-GIRL, who is a member of a native African choir now traveling in New England, claims to be niece of Lo Bengula, but she doesn't seem to have inherited his taste for economy in dress.

ISAAC GORDON ROTHSCHILD, aged four years, the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Rothschild, formerly of Cincinnati, now of New York, is the latest infantile musical prodigy, singing all the latest comic songs, making no mistakes in music or words.

AUGUSTA COTTLOW, thirteen years of age, is the latest musical prodigy. She has been before the public for eight years. She possesses the "absolute pitch" and from her earliest years could tell the notes struck upon a piano in a combination with her back turned to the instrument. In fact she is a natural musician, to whom ear is more than note. Miss Cottlow is now on the Pacific coast.

### Royal Presence of Mind.

A historian of William IV. of England relates that he seemed in a momentary dilemma one day when, at table with several officers, he ordered one of the waiters to "Take away that marine there," pointing to an empty bottle.

"Your majesty!" inquired a colonel of marines, "do you compare an empty bottle to a member of our branch of the service?"

"Yes," replied the monarch, as if a sudden thought had struck him; "I mean to say it has done its duty once, and is ready to do it again."—Youth's Companion.

## A HUNTER'S YARN.

### The White Deer of San Carlos—An Arizona Mystery.

The white deer of San Carlos are one of the many wonders of Arizona. There are many hunters who deny their existence, but there are many others who say positively that they have seen them. All the Indians in the part of the country where the deer are said to live tell of them, and many can be found who say they have seen them. But the Indians don't want to see them, because they have a religious belief that they belong to the Great White Spirit, and that if an Indian should kill one of them he would be cursed forever. The place in which the deer live is one of the wildest spots in the country to-day. It is in the San Carlos Indian reservation, and is almost inaccessible. Its exact distance from any settlement is not known, but the nearest place to any whisky and tobacco is the Mammoth gold camp.

About a month ago one of the boys from the Killito mine went out hunting. He was gone several days, and when he came back was very much excited. His horse was worn out and had evidently been driven very hard for several hours. The man said that he had seen the white deer and never wanted to see them again. He couldn't tell why he was afraid of them, as nothing had happened to him of an injurious nature. He told how he saw the herd grazing on a grassy ridge that reached across the bottom of a beautiful valley. It was not at all like any other valley he had seen in the territory, but was watered by a dozen streams, and trees and grass grew luxuriantly. The deer were grazing calmly, and he thought he saw a chance to get one, so he found a place to rest his rifle and took a dead aim at a big buck. The instant his rifle cracked the entire herd vanished like magic, leaving behind them nothing but a thin veil of white mist. He jumped on his horse and started for camp, never stopping until he reached it.

His story was so remarkable that two of the other boys, Joe Franklin and Henry Roberts, wanted him to go with them to the place and make an investigation. But the man who saw the deer had seen all he wanted.

Franklin and Roberts got particular directions, but did not start until the next morning, but were up very early, and by sunrise had gone over the range that divides the semi-civilization from the howling wilderness of wild beasts and murderous Apaches. It took them a day and a half to get to the locality. They traveled through a country where death seemed to be lurking behind every stone and clump of bushes. By day they passed several bleaching skeletons and deserted huts that told the tale of some adventurous man's effort to make a home in this desolate spot.

By taking turns all through the night Franklin and Roberts both did well, and when morning came and the ghostly forms stealthily gliding through the darkness had given place to cactus, sand and rocks, both men were as fresh as if they had slept in a bed in San Francisco. When the sun came up the horses slept while the men were getting breakfast. A start was soon made, and by noon the men knew that the valley could not be far away, although they saw no signs of it. The country was wild and rugged and vegetation was very limited. There was no sign of water, nor did they see any place where water could come from. They knew by certain things they were told to look for that they had followed the directions closely. But where was the valley? It could not be ahead of them and must be to one side, as the sand gradually sloped that way. Before starting down Franklin proposed that he climb to the top of a ridge a few hundred feet to the right and see if he could see the tops of the green trees. It was a long, hard climb, and as he ascended he saw no sign of the refreshing green. He felt sure that they must have made some mistake or that the other man lied, but concluded he would go to the top just to see what there was. When he reached the summit there was no patch of green—nothing but desert hills, and far off in the distance an Apache village.

He was about to go back when he concluded to cross over the ridge and see what was on the other side. Making his way through the scrub, mesquite and cactus, he soon came to an open space, and there before him was the valley he had been looking for. It was carpeted with green grass, and on the other side a range of mountains rose, the tops of which were covered with snow that was constantly melting and forming silver streams that tumbled into the valley below.

To one accustomed to the glare and dust of Arizona deserts the spot was like a glimpse of paradise, and Franklin rubbed his eyes to make sure he was not dreaming. He was satisfied that the spot had been found, so he went back to the top of the ridge and signaled to Roberts to come up and bring the horses—an act Roberts was not very slow in performing. Both agreed that the spot had been found, and the next was to find the deer. But first they would rest awhile and get something to eat. It really was like paradise when they had found a cool, shady spot and built a fire. The blue smoke curled upward among the trees, where it was caught by the gentle wind and carried across the valley. Dinner had been cooked and disposed of, and both men stretched themselves out comfortably, intending each minute to get up and go and look for the deer. But while they were making up their minds about it Roberts suddenly had his attention attracted by something moving on a low ridge of hill a short distance ahead. He looked several times and then called Franklin's attention to the matter. Sure enough there were the white deer. There were at least two dozen of them, and they were beautiful creatures, formed exactly like all others, except that their legs were a little heavier. They were snow-white and in such a position that the sun, which was getting low, struck them with a gleam of opalescent light that brought them into strong relief against the rugged mountains in the background.

It was a pretty good shot to make, but both men felt that they were equal to it, and arranged the sights on their rifles with great care. Both shot at once, and the same instant the entire flock disappeared. Roberts ran to the ridge and looked over on the other side, but could see no sign of the deer. They had vanished into thin air, and he felt a peculiar fear that made him get back to the fire and his friend as quickly as possible. It was very mysterious and night was coming on.

In the morning they went back to the camp of the afternoon before and waited. But it was not long before they saw the deer on the hilltop grazing peacefully.

Both men were reluctant about shooting, but when they pulled their triggers there was exactly the same result as on the evening before.

They reached the top of the ridge and plainly saw the footprints of the animals. The ridge went up from the floor of the valley in a gentle, gradual slope, but when the top was reached it stopped abruptly and a bluff several feet high went down on the other side. It was now evident that the deer must have been on the edge of this bluff, and the instant the shots were fired jumped over the side and so disappeared.

The men followed the way it seemed the deer must have gone. They jumped down the bluff, and there saw a clump of brush and the white mist arising from it. Both were almost afraid to go near the brush, but at that moment a rattling in it made both men raise their rifles. The next moment they saw a wounded white deer jump out and attempt to run. They fired and it fell dead. There was nothing supernatural about that, and the dust that arose from the bushes explained the cause of the white mist that had been seen rising over the hill. Looking down into the bushes, Roberts said that the brush grew on a bank and directly below it was a deep hole, which investigation showed to be a cave that went deep underground. The tracks and broken brush showed that the deer had gone in there, and so disappeared from the face of the earth.

Both men now thought they had all the game they could carry off and started inside, but had gone but a few steps when they were called to a halt, and found that a tall old man, only about half dressed and surrounded by the herd of white deer, had a bead on them with a pair of large-bore revolvers. They stopped.

"What do you want here?" asked the voice behind the revolvers.

Both men were too frightened on account of the surprise, and had dropped their rifles on the ground.

"Sit down there," said the voice again, and Franklin and Roberts did as they were told.

They had no disposition to argue the point with the man, as he kept them covered all the time. He then commenced to ask them all sorts of questions, and the deer stood by as if they comprehended it all. The old man's harangue lasted for a long time, but finally he said he was certain they were the two men who had killed two of the deer the night before, and now he would have to kill them. But he wouldn't shoot. No; that would be too good for those who had dared to kill the pets of the Great White Spirit. But what would he do? That was a question that troubled him deeply. He walked up and down, while the deer followed him closely, and would occasionally bury his face in his hands.

At last he seemed to forget the two men and began to murmur some inarticulate words. Both of his captives now began to see a way out of the fix, as it became apparent the man was a sort of maniac.

Watching their chance, they grabbed their rifles when his back was turned, and when he faced them he found himself gazing into the muzzles of a couple of Winchesters. The poor creature howled in agony and begged for his life. The men took his revolvers and then attempted to find out who he was. But he would not say much, except that he had been there for many years and was a servant of the great white spirit.

Franklin and Roberts were standing with their backs to the entrance and had lowered their rifles now that the only man was unarmed. Their questioning was becoming tiresome when suddenly the old man made a move with his arms, and before the hunters could realize what had happened the entire herd of deer had jumped toward them and knocked them down and began running out of the cave, tramping on them as if they were so much dirt. It all happened so quickly and the shock was so great they were stunned for a moment.

When the tramping ceased the men jumped up and found they were alone in the cave. Both were considerably bruised, but managed to get to the entrance in time to see the herd vanishing over a hill a few hundred yards away. Whether the old man was with them or not they couldn't tell. They still had his revolvers, but he had disappeared. He must have gone with the deer, as he was not in the back part of the cave. They couldn't find him anywhere around, and what became of him they never knew.

The hunters felt that their expedition had not amounted to much, as they had killed only one of the animals to take back. But when they went to get it they found that it had been thrown into a fissure forty or fifty feet deep in the hillside. The sides of this were covered with cactus, so that it would have been almost impossible to have got it even had they had ropes.

They came to the conclusion that the old man must have thrown it down and then concealed himself in some other cave near by.

But they could find out nothing, and started home empty-handed, trying to console themselves that they had at least seen the white deer of San Carlos.—San Francisco Call.

## AGRICULTURE ABROAD.

THE vintage in Italy was more or less damaged, owing to the presence of peronospora, a fungus that settles on the vine leaves and eventually destroys them.

THE total net profits from 192 acres of the German Crown vineyards, on the Rhine, have averaged $19,630 over a period of twenty-four years, or $102.24 per acre per annum.

HORSE breeding for the Indian market is not now being carried on with much attention in Australia, and the class of animals shipped to India is not as desirable as formerly.

AGRICULTURE is being developed along the Amazon valley, and at different points new commercial centers are springing up, and those previously existing are growing in population and wealth.

## BABY WHITE.

My baby white will sleep to-night,
 I heard the watchers say,
No more his tired little moan
 Is heard both night and day;
And the patient mother folds her hands
 To softly weep and pray.

The little cradle empty stands,
 The little carriage, too,
The tiny hat is laid aside,
 The tiny half-worn shoe,
And the mother's arms, O aching arms!
 Are empty, empty, too.

O, little half-oped bud, how sweet
 The fragrance that you shed.
You do not heed the tears that fall
 Upon your low green bed,
Like balm pressed out from wounded hearts,
 From whence all joy has fled.

You are not there: your angel wings
 Brush soft your mother's face,
Your arms about her neck are wound,
 She lies in your embrace;
O not afar! Close, close to her,
 That is your dwelling place.

—Helen A. Keene, in Ohio Farmer.

## A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

### Badgertown, Alkali City and the County Seat Contest.

For some time Badgertown had entertained the most perverse antagonism toward Alkali City, and, on the other hand, Alkali City had looked upon Badgertown with the supremest contempt.

Each town regarded the other as a trespasser and a menace to the prosperity of Cactus county, and each claimed the sovereign right to become the county seat when the new county should be organized.

"Jist ter think," exclaimed Nathan Skidmore, the mayor of Alkali City, "uv a town of only seventy-four inhabitants claimin' the right ter the county seat over a city uv nearly a hundred population. Hit's preposterous!"

"Hit's outrageous, an' desarves the contempt uv every intelligent squatter on Coyote Prairie," observed Bill Barondollar, a muscular six-footer from Missouri, who had cast his fortunes with Alkali City. "Seems ter me," he went on, "that hit's nothin' better 'an a confidence game ter git strangers ter stop in Badgertown.

"Why," he continued, getting warmed up with the subject, "the mayor uv Badgertown has had the gall ter actually ask strangers ter come thar an' meek thar homes. Had a circular printed, which sez that the town is on the eve uv a great boom—finest location on Coyote Prairie, rich soil, fine water, Italyon climant, an' the only live city in Cactus county! Blame take the onery cuss! Hain't Alkali City in Cactus county? Hang my looks if it ain't a downright insult ter—"

"Bill," interrupted the mayor, removing the cob pipe from his mouth and fixing a look of incredulity upon the speaker, "ken ye produce that circular?"

"Hyar it is," responded Barondollar, drawing out a greasy, well-worn document from his pocket, and handing it to the mayor.

Nathan Skidmore took the paper and read it through with a thoughtful countenance.

"I'll be hanged!" he broke forth, "if it ain't enough to send every cuss in Badgertown ter the pen'tentiary—hit just is—er I'm a liar an' don't know my own name!" and he shook his fist in the direction of the despised city.

"The correct thing ter do, accordin' ter my judgment," pursued the mayor, "is ter call 'a meetin' uv the board uv trade uv Alkali City an' provide measures fer the abatement uv public noosance, an' I think—"

"Badgertown would come under that head," broke in Barondollar.

"Nathan," said Barondollar, "by what method would ye perpose ter settle the difficulty?"

"This," and Nathan Skidmore tapped a six-shooter that hung at his side.

Barondollar nodded his approval of the mayor's "method," and the two separated for the night, Barondollar going to his cabin, a short distance away.

The next day, at an early hour, a meeting of the Alkali "board of trade" was called, and its members assembled in Bill Barondollar's cabin.

The mayor was the first to address the meeting.

"Feller citizens an' members uv the board uv trade," he began, "we hev met fer the consideration uv a question which is uv the most vital importance for every citizen of Alkali City. Badgertown, it seems, hev issued a circular which reflects on the good uv this city, an', as I am honored by bein' the chief magistrate uv the same, I feel that, in justice ter myself and worthy feller citizens, some action should be taken at once ter vindicate ourselves in the eyes of the world an' the intelligent squatters of Cactus county.

"How shall this be accomplished?" continued the official, when the enthusiasm had subsided.

"I can't meek no speech," said Jim Budlow, "but I'm hyar ter say that I indorse every word our honorable mayor hev sed, an' I think we orter form ourselves inter an investigatin' committy an' ride over to Badgertown, an' if they don't 'pologize an' meek amends for their conduct, meek an example out ov 'em."

"My idy, egzactly," chimed in Bill Barondollar, and this opinion was speedily ratified by the entire crowd. Then the meeting adjourned.

A half hour later a delegation of armed and mounted men, headed by the mayor, left Alkali City and galloped swiftly toward Badgertown.

"Boys," says Barondollar, "if they don't do the square thing—"

"Fix 'em so they'll wish they had," broke in Joe Budlow, jerking his hand in the direction of a heavy six-shooter that protruded from under his loose coat.

"Ye air ter do nothin' without orders from me," said the mayor, in a voice of command. "I'm the commander uv this company, an' I'll give the orders at the right time."

A cluster of miserable little shanties scattered about the wind-swept prairie were all the indications of a town to be seen. In front of one of these shanties a little crowd of men were collected, conversing in low tones.

The men from Alkali City approached. The mayor was the first to speak. Stepping to the front of the crowd he said:

"Gentlemen of Badgertown, ye see before ye a committy uv citizens uv Alkali City, appointed by the board uv trade ter investigate the lyin' an' sland'rous stories ye have been circulatin' regardin' our city, an' ter ask ye ter 'pologize in a fittin' manner er suffer the consequences—which means that we intend to tear down this dilapidated chicken ranch, scatter its rickety henroosts ter the four winds, an' administer sich chastisement ter the defamers uv our city as will serve as a lastin' warnin' ter all like offenders in the future! Bring out yer mayor an' council that we may feast our eyes on the biggest liars that ever issued a real estate circular or laid out a town—"

The sound of a woman weeping bitterly came from within the building, and the mayor paused and cast a questioning glance at the men before him.

"Hit's the mayor of Badgertown in thar," said one of the men, nodding toward the shanty. "He was throwed from his hoss and killed this mornin'."

The men from Alkali City exchanged swift glances, but none of them spoke. One of the strangers standing near by now turned to the man nearest him, and said:

"It'll be hard on his poor wife an' children. They haint got hardly nothin' ter live on, I reckon."

Meanwhile Abe Horner, the marshal of Badgertown, had gathered a little crowd of citizens about him, and was talking earnestly.

"Boys," he said, "I hain't got much ter give, but I'm goin' ter give all I can ter help the pore widder an' family uv little children, an' I know ye'll do the same."

The marshal took off his hat, and dropping several pieces of silver into it proceeded to make a financial tour through the crowd, and for some time the clinking of falling coin was the only sound that broke the stillness.

While this was going on the chief of Alkali City and his followers were conversing in low tones.

"From all appearances," said the mayor, "I—I reckon we hev—"

"Made big fools of ourselves!" finished Bill Barondollar.

"That's whatever!" agreed the mayor with an emphatic nod of the head. "I see that them fellers over thar air gettin' up a little puss for the pore family, an' when it comes to that I 'low Alkali City ain't broke, is she, boys?"

"Not by a jugful!" responded Barondollar, "an' if we can't give more 'an them fellers gives, I'm in favor uv us walkin' back ter town an' gettin' our names changed," and this sentiment was ratified by the entire delegation.

"I'll jist open the subscription with a few of these," said the mayor, taking off his hat and dropping a handful of silver into it.

His example was followed by all the others, and his hat soon resembled the specie vault of a small savings bank.

"Now," said the magistrate, "we'll see how them other fellers air succeedin', an' ef we hain't doubled 'em we'll meek another assessment."

With this he approached the crowd of Badgertown citizens, and said:

"Gentlemen, I see ye have been takin' up a leetle collection fer the pore widder an' children. How much have ye got?"

"'Bout twenty-five dollars," was the reply.

"Wal," answered the mayor, "Alkali City wants ter play in this yere game, an' hyar's her bit—'bout two hundred, I reckon," and he emptied his hat at the feet of the astonished crowd.

Then, without waiting to hear the expressions of gratitude that rose to the lips of the amazed citizens of Badgertown, he turned and walked away.

A few moments later the whole Alkali City delegation mounted their horses and galloped out of town, and were soon lost to sight over a swell in the prairie.

For half an hour they rode before a word was spoken. Then the mayor broke the silence:

"Cleaned out!"

"That's whatever," answered Bill Barondollar.—Kansas City Star.

### The Quail Looked Disgusted.

"Talk about your expressions on the faces of animals," said the artist, reaching for the tobacco jar, "I saw a quail once that exhibited disgust on his countenance as unmistakably as a man could. I was out in the woods sketching, when I heard a quail give its whistle of challenge. I returned the note and soon got an answer. Then I gave the bird's flocking signal. I kept up my whistling, giving first one signal and then the other, and getting replies every now and then which came nearer and nearer. I kept on with my sketching and, in fact, didn't pay much attention to the bird. I was sitting against a rail fence. Suddenly the quail, which had been following up my signals, flew on the fence just a little way from me. I looked at it and the expression on its face was too funny for anything. It had been expecting a good, rattling fight, and instead of finding an enemy had come upon me. I was certain from its look of disgust that it uttered mentally a string of quail profanity. If it met another quail within an hour I miss my guess if there wasn't a fierce battle."—N. Y. Tribune.

## IN ORIENTAL LANDS.

THE city of Benares, on the Ganges, is to the Hindoos the holiest place on earth.

AMERICANS drink tea hot and wine cold. The Chinese drink tea cold and wine hot.

QUEUES have been worn by Chinamen since 1627. They were first worn as a sign of degradation.

AFGHAN chroniclers call their people Bani-Isreal, the Arab for children of Israel, and claim descent from Saul, the first Israelitish king.

WHEN the Japanese and the Coreans "hitch" a horse they do so by tying his forefeet together. Hitching posts are never used in either Corea or Japan except by foreigners.

THE Japanese believe that their emperors are descendants from the gods, the present mikado being the one hundred and twenty-first in direct line from the Heavenly being.

AMONG the wonders of Algiers is a river of genuine ink. It is formed by the confluence of two streams, one flowing from ferruginous soil, the other draining a peat swamp.

WHEN a bank fails in China, the managers and clerks are the chief sufferers. They have their heads taken off. In five hundred years there has not been a bank failure in that country.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - JANUARY 19, 1894.

THE nomination of Mr. Harrison, brother of ex-President Harrison, to be surveyor of customs at Kansas City, Mo., was rejected in the senate.

THE issuance by Secretary Carlisle of five per cent. bonds on a three percent, basis as soon as they can be prepared meets with almost general approval by New York bankers.

ON Monday the senate refused to confirm the nomination of Hornblower for Judge of the supreme court and President Cleveland will have to send in another name for that office.

THE President sent to the senate the nomination of William I. Buchanan, of Iowa, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Argentine Republic.

ON Monday last by a collision on the banks of the Hackensack river, near Hoboken, New York, during a heavy fog nine persons were killed and thirty-seven injured several of whom are falally hurt.

LAST week three cases of lynching took place in different parts of the country—one in Ohio, one in Indiana and the other in Kansas. In the latter state three men were dropped off a bridge dangling to the ends of ropes.

The London *Lancet* says that grip is increasing in virulence and that the death rate in the cities is much higher in consequence. The dread disease is also much more prevalent in this country than it was a few months ago and many deaths may be traced directly to its effects. The discovery of the grip microbe and some effectual means of killing it would be a godsend indeed.

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* says: Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, is the largest owner of racing stock in the House, as he has a cool half million in horses. His home is one of the prettiest in town, for he is a man of great wealth. Representative White owns $300,000 worth of horse flesh, Senator Stockbridge has steeds valued at $250,000, while Senator Mitchell, of Wisconsin is estimated to own $100,000 in horses.

AN exchange under the caption of what tariff means says under the McKinley bill an ordinary suit of clothes costs $20. The same suit can be purchased for $16 under the Wilson bill. A pretty good profit for the McKinley protectionists. A pair of blankets so highly necessary when the thermometer gets below zero, for which McKinley charges $5.50, Wilson will only tax you $3,50. See the difference; $6 on those two items. The gain is the interest of a $100 investment.

BETWEEN 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 bushels of wheat have been destroyed in the wheat districts of eastern Washington by continued rains. In 1892 the yield from that district was 12,000,000. In 1893 the acerage was increased, and it was expected the yield would reach 15,000,000 bushels. A party of large wheat landowners have returned from the wheat belt and report that the farmers would have been better off if they had not planted any wheat last year. Many thousands of bushels rotted in the field, but the rains have continued up to date, and have flooded the granaries and destroyed most of what was harvested.

REPRESENTATIVE SIBLEY, of this state has prepared a bill to pay pensions in a new issue of 2 per cent bonds. He proposed to offer it to the House in case a bill is presented for a general issue of bonds. Mr. Sibley's bill is designed to give pensioners the benefits usually accruing from bonds and also to give the government a ready means of meeting pension obligations. His plan is to make the bonds in denominations of $20 up to $50 up to $100 and to make them legal tender except for customs dues. This would allow them to circulate as paper currency. His plan contemplates the issue of such bonds until the amount reaches $50 per capita.

EX-GOV. JAMES A. BEAVER, of this state, who is well known as a radical Republican, in a recent interview said: "to be candid, I don't believe this depression in business is the result of Democratic policy. This wave of business depression was coming, and it is only the good fortune of the Republicans that the Democrats got in power in time to be caught by it. It is one of those periodical depressions that regularly affect the country, and nothing could have avoided it. I don't believe the Democrats or their policy have anything to do with it. It would have come anyhow, and if Harrison had been elected it might have been even worse."

THE delegates at the river and railroad miners' district convention at Pittsburg on Tuesday decided to suspend work at once at all mines in the district. Another convention will be held in Pittsburg, next Monday, and it is very probable that unless there is an agreement of a uniform rate of pay by that date that the susbension will be continued. Secretary McBryde of the organization, stated that the miners have determined that a uniform rate must be established either through business methods or by the biggest strike the United states has ever had. Mr. McBryde stated that out of a total of 14,000 miners in the district only 5,000 have been working. These, he said, will now lay down their tools indefinitely.

THE St Louis Republic tells the story in short measure: The Wilson bill reform needs little talk. There is one answer which lets the wind out of all the petitions against reduction of bounty taxes.

Here is the one truth which will do to repeat as a reply to every Republican five-minute speech: A business unable to exist without the McKinley duties is a dead loss to the people of the United States. The money forced from the people by duties levied for the benefit of that business is as much an unproductive gift from the earnings of profitable industry as the money given to support tramps in idleness.

Such an unprofitable business must necessarily have a bad effect on wages. No tariff can make it a healthy business. In its spurts of activity it will pay no higher wages than the general labor conditions of the country compel. In its periods of stagnation it puts on wages all cutting down of running expenses, and frequently will suspend wage-paying altogether. A business which must be supported by taxation is inevitably a business which operates to reduce the standard of living and the rate of wages among its employes. That is not only the logic of the case, but it is the fact of experience. A highly protected occupation may pay apparently high wages to a few exceptionally skilled men in responsible positions, but if it is conducted on a large scale the great body of employes will get lower wages by the year than men of similar capacity and energy get in a business profitable of itself.

The fact that a petition appears against a Wilson schedule is to be taken as a prima facie evidence that the business is an expense instead of a profit to the people. It is also prima facie evidence that the business is a menace to the standard of wages in America.

Every petition presented by a protectionist senator is an exhibit in favor of the Wilson bill.

A petition reciting that a business which flourished under the first Morrill tariff must die under the Wilson tariff is either a gross falsehood or it uncovers a parasite upon the vital forces of the nation's industry. It either lies or exposes a species of idleness which extorts a living. For everything is idleness which makes no return for what it receives. The labor of a tramp in treading the roads is as much entitled to be called industry as the activity of a business which must have an increasing percentage of bounty to live. The more such a business grows the worse for the people, and its petition for the McKinley tariff, if truthful, is in its relation to the earnings of the people exactly like the application of an able-bodied tramp for admission to a pauper asylum.

Each petition presents to congress the alternate of being ignored as a falsehood or treated as a claim of idleness for contributions from the industrious.

Under neither head is one of these petitions worthy of being dignified with argument.

MR. GROW, says the Blossburg *Advertiser*, is expected to go to congress to protest against the passage of the Wilson bill in the interest of the workingmen of Pennsylvania, that they may not be brought down to "pauper wages." Here is a sample of Mr. Grow's love for high wages to Pennsylvania workingmen.

In 1886 the price for mining coal at Mr. Grow's mines at Hardscrabble, Clarion county, was fifty-five cents per ton. The miners in Gorw's employ together with the other miners in that vicinity, asked for an advance from fifty-five and sixty cents per ton to seventy cents, the same as paid in the Reynoldsville region. All the operators met with their men with the exception of Mr. Grow, and agreed to grant the advance, and did so. Grow refused to treat with his men or grant the advance, and after a hard struggle compelled them to go to work at fifty-five cents a ton, the price he had always paid. The effect of this act on the part of Grow was to cause the other operators to reduce the wages paid their men from seventy cents to sixty-five cents a ton, that being ten cents more a ton than Grow was paying his miners for the some quality of coal.

Mr. Grow is a fit subject to go to congress to represent Pennsylvania workingmen and prevent a reduction in wages. His motto undoubtedly is "Protection for Grow only."

THE nomination of James Benton Hancock, of Venango, for Congressman-at-large, says the Philadelphia *Record*, is an unsought compliment to a gentleman who, though he has preferred to fight in the ranks, is competent and worthy to take his place at the head of the column. He is a trained lawyer, a good speaker, a strong debator, a clear and forcible writer and a Jeffersonian Democrat thoroughly grounded in the faith. He has remained steadfast in his opinions on the tariff question, while his distinguished opponent has wandered and followed strange gods. In all probability Mr. Hancock has no expectation of doing more than to lead a forlorn hope, but he is willing to make the necessary sacrifice in proof of his political convictions. His courage should inspire his fellow Democrats to follow his example and at whatever temporary inconvenience to give a good account of themselves at the February election.

No political party has ever had at any time a greater or easier opportunity to capture the country than the Democratic party now has. The people need help badly. The way to help them is to quit taxing the substance out of them, and to do this it is necessary to reduce the extravagant and greedy expenditure of so much public money. Economy is word.

NOTHING is ever settled contrary to the laws of nature, and protection is merely a socialistic experiment undertaken to enable a large number of people to live in cities and so relieve them from the hard work of the farms.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

### Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON D. C. Jan. 12th, 1894.—President Cleveland has just given a practical demonstration of his earnestness in turning the settlement of the Hawaiian complication over to Congress, by putting the official dispatches just received from Minister Willis at its disposal. No one in Washington seriously believes that any danger is to be apprehended from the reported probability of British marines being landed at Honolulu. It is well known to the British government that the United States will not tolerate any interference by any foreign government with Hawaii.

The Democrats of the House have much more than held their own in the tariff debate this week, although some of their best posted men have purposely made no speeches in favor of the Wilson bill. With the exception of Representative Tom Johnson, of Ohio, who opposes the bill because it retains too much protection and who favors free trade without any if's and's or but's, no Democrat has spoken against the underlaying principle of the bill, even Representative Haines, of New York, who represents the Troy district and who has been quoted as being strongly opposed to the bill, admitted in his speech that he would vote for it if the schedule affecting the industries of Troy was amended to meet his wishes. Next week he and others will have an opportunity to offer any amendment they may desire and the House will decide whether they shall be adopted or rejected. It is not thought probable by any member with whom I have conversed that any material amendment will be adopted before the bill is passed by the House on the 29th of January. It is in the senate that the friends of the measure fear it will be amended almost beyond recognition. Washington is now full of parties interested in having the bill amended and they are all basing their hopes of success on the senate and not on the House. The senate finance committee will begin to give hearings to those interested as soon as the bill passes the House.

The Republican leaders of the House were very cleverly taught a little lesson by the Democrats this week which would convince men with less conceit that Reed, Burrows & Co., have not secured a corner in parliamentary knowledge. If it was the intention of the aforesaid Republican leaders to get at least two days debate out of the questions of the power of the House to have members arrested, and of the right of members to vote while under arrest, when the motion for the discharge of the arrested members came up. This waste of time that properly belonged to the consideration of the tariff bill was not countenanced by the Democrats who easily defeated it by having the Sergeant at-Arms make his report at a time when the Republican leaders were off their guard. It did not take a moment for Representative Catchings to ask unanimous consent for the discharge from custody of the arrested members and for Speaker Crisp to declare them discharged, there being no objection. By that time the know-it-all Republicans had discovered what was going on, but it was too late.

Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, who has been widely advertised by Republican papers as a tariff "kicker," has been compelled by a troublesome throat affection to take a trip to Florida in search of relief, but before going he addressed a letter to Senator Voorhees which effectually disposes of any doubt as to his position towards tariff reform. He says in that letter: "In order that you and my other Democratic colleagues on the committee may know what to expect from me I here state that the Democratic side of the committee on finance must make the tariff bill and then every member of said committee must stand by the work done. To do otherwise is to confess that we are not fit to govern. I write thus plainly, as I see the newspapers have placed me in the list of those called obstructionists. I have not denied the report, as I never deny anything the newspapers say of me, but I will always try to speak for myself when the time comes."

Secretary Carlisle explained this week to the members of the Senate Finace committee and those of the House ways and means committee the immediate necessity for legislation to provide the money to meet the $50,000,000 deficit now staring the Treasury in the face. His object was not to argue in favor of the recommendations made in his annual report, but to impress upon the minds of his hearers the necessity for action, leaving them entirely free as to the nature of the legislation and asking only that it provide the money necessary to meet payments and preserve the credit of the government. It is the object of the members of both committees to agree upon a bill that will not arouse sufficient opposition to cause an extended financial debate in either the House or the senate. They recognize that such a debate at this time would be dangerous if not actually hurtful to the country.

Representative McMillin, says it has not been definitely decided whether the income tax shall be offered as an amendment to the tariff bill or as a separate measure.

M.

### Two Bunco Sharps Caught.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—Two bunco sharps, who are supposed to be the men who on November 1 got $3,600 from George Truger, a Westmoreland county farmer, in Pittsburg, were captured here to day. They had nearly succeeded in beating Edwin Ford, of this city, out of $5,000. He had been taken to their room, played a game of cards, and had already withdrawn the cash from the bank. President Comegys, who knew him, wondered at Ford's large withdrawal of money, and the latter told his story. A detective accompanied him to the buncoer's den and captured the men, who gave their names as H. W. Shaw and Hiram Bates.

### A Mighty Snowslide.

SPOKANE, WASH., Jan. 14.—With a mighty roar a terrific snowslide came down the mountains at Mullan, Ida., yesterday, carrying everything before it. Several miners' cabins in its path were crushed and buried. Cornelius McGreveny and John Bollen were eating dinner in their cabins at the time and before they realized their danger the slide was upon them, crushing life out in a twinkling. It is feared others were buried under the immense slide. Not until spring will it be known how many perished. The town of Mullan narrowly escaped being carried away

### NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A band of pious women raided a poker game at Beaver, and after singing several hymns left, when the wicked youths went on with the game.

—George Schmouse, of Pittsburg, convicted of murdering his wife and two children and setting the house on fire, has been denied a new trial and sentenced to be hanged.

—A few days ago, Walter, the 6-year old son of Simon Shrock, of Somerset township, Somerset county, had three fingers of his right hand cut off by that member getting under the knife of a feed cutter.

—Additions to rented premises, when made by the tenant, should never be fastened by nails, but with screws. Should he wish to move away and take with him the lumber composing the improvements he has made, he can simply draw out the screws and take the planks. If he fastens them with nails the improvements become the landlord's property.

—It is a peculiar fact that for the first time in over a quarter of a century a barrel of apples is worth more than a barrel of flour, and the relative difference promises to prove larger before the year is closed. Fair apples now retail at $5 a barrel, while flour can be obtained fully a dollar cheaper. It is also cheaper to buy good oranges by the box than apples by the barrel.

—An immense fly wheel in the power house of the Manufacturers Electric Light company, at Philip and Somerset streets, Philadelphia, bursted on Wednesday. A large piece of the wheel was hurled through a window and instantly killed John McCarlvey, aged 16 years, who was passing the establishment. The building was badly damaged by flying fragments of the wheel, but no other person was injured.

—Two miles from the village of New Baltimore, Somerset county, there lived all alone for many years Michael Jordan and his wife. Both were upwards of 80 years of age. Saturday, Mrs. Jordan died and when a neighbor called to offer consolation to her husband he camly remarked: "If only she had waited a day or two I would have gone with her." Monday morning Mrs. Jordan was laid to rest, and at two o'clock that afternoon her husband breathed his last.

—William Heintzeman and family, who reside on the McCauce farm, at Darlington station, on the Ligonier Valley railroad, he being a farmer there, were nearly blown to pieces on last Sunday night. Some malicious person placed two sticks of dynamite at the door and lit the fuse. The dynamite exploded, smashing all the glass in the windows and badly wrecking the building. The inmates were frightened almost to death and Mrs. Heintzeman has since been prostrated by the shock.

### Shot by His Rival.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 14—There was a murder attempted at a wedding this evening at 81 Main street when Andreao Santano, 29 years old, the bridegroom, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Domingo Figaro, 22 years old, a disappointed suitor for the hand of Marie de Sante, who was the bride of the evening. All those concerned are spaniards. Santano and Figaro lived at the house where Marie de Sante presided as boarding mistress. Both men were very attentive to her, and when she favored Santano, Figaro, with furious jealousy, threatened to kill his rival.

The marriage took place in a room opposite to that occupied by Figaro. As the bride and groom came from the room Figaro appeared, and pulling out a revolver fired three shots. Two of them struck Santano in the head. The third buried itself in the doorpost. Santano staggered back and fell, while the wedding guests and the inmates of the house rushed at the would be murderer and disarmed him. Intense excitement prevailed, and Sergeant McCarthy, who was apprised of the shooting hurried his prisoner to jail. The wounded man was taken to the city hospital, where it is said there is little hopes of his recovery.

### Hundreds Burned to Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14—The Pacific Mail steamship city of Peking brought details from Ningpo of one of the most terrible fires on record which occurred in the temple in that city December 8 and caused the death of nearly three hundred women and children. The annual theatrical performance in honor of the gods was being given in the temple. A boy threw a lighted cigarette into a heap of straw, which blazed up, and the burning staircase prevented the people getting out.

There was a general rush to escape. Some were trampled to death; others jumped out of the windows and were either killed or so badly injured that they were unable to escape the flames and so perished, while others passively awaited their fate, which was not long in overtaking them, and they were roasted alive or suffocated by the smoke.

### Brazilian Insurrection is Nearly Ended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—A cable message in cipher from Captain Picking, at Rio Janeiro, and addressed to secretary Herbert, was translated at the navy department to-day but Mr. Herbert declined to make its contents public. It is understood to contain a summary of the situation with a hint that the insurrection is nearly ended. It is generally believed that the danger of the reestablishment of the monarchy in Brazil has passed, and that the inferential protest against such a change in the government in the presence of five United States war vessels at Rio will need no active emphasis. All the meagre information obtainable in Washington of the situation at the Brazilian capital points to the final triumph of the government.

### Put a Bomb in His Pocket.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 12.—An infernal machine in his pocket was the horrifying discovery made last night by Edward N. Flam, a broker, when he reached home. He had bought some oranges for his wife, and, running his hand in his overcoat pocket to get them, he pulled out a piece of pipe six inches long, attached to one end of which was a fuse burned down to within an eighth of an inch of the pipe. The infernal machine has not been tested as yet, but it is believed to be filled with dynamite or nitro glycerine. There is no reason why anybody should try to blow up Mr. Flam, and it is thought he was taken for someone else.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A

A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Carrolltown Bank,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS

Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS

Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended.

Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,

JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

A. E. PATTON, President. WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.

THE

First National Bank

OF PATTON.

PATTON, Cambria Co., Pa.

Capital, paid up, - - $50,000.

Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals received upon the most favorable terms consistent with safe and conservative Banking.

Steamship Tickets for sale by all the leading Lines and Foreign Drafts payable in any of the principal cities of the Old World.

All correspondence will have our personal and prompt attention.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

oct13.93

## Orphans' Court Sale

—OF VALUABLE—

## REAL ESTATE!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the storeroom of W. A. B. Little, in Loretto, Pa., on

SATURDAY, FEB. 3RD, 1894,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Allegheny, in the county of Cambria and state of Pennsylvania, bounded on the west by the land of the estate of John Douglass, deceased; land of the estate of Samuel Foy, and land of the estate of James Eckenrode; on the north by land of the estate of F. X. Haid, deceased, and land of Peter Merin; on the east by land of the estate of Jacob Mouse, deceased, and land of Charles Tomlinson; and on the south by land of Albert Ansman and land of Sebastian Frye, containing

## 116 Acres,

more or less and having thereon erected a new Frame Dwelling House and Spring House, a new Bank Barn 60x50 feet, a Shop and Storehouse, all in good repair.

TERMS OF SALE:

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the time of the sale, and the balance of one-third at the confirmation of sale; one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from the time of the confirmation of the sale. Deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOSEPH F. FISHER,
Administrator of the estate of Silas Nagle.
Munster, Pa., January 2, 1894.

OILS! OILS!

The Atlantic Refining Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade the finest brands of

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils,

Naphtha and Gasoline

That can be

MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

We challenge comparison with every known product of petroleum. If you wish the most

Most : Uniformly : Satisfactory : Oils

in the market ask for ours.

ATLANTIC REFINING CO.,

PITTSBURG DEPT.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

oct18-89-1yr.

Mountain House

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!

CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG.

THIS well-known and long established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, opposite the livery stable of O'Hara, Davis & Luther, where the business will be carried on in the future. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING done in the neatest and most artistic manner. Clean Towels a specialty.

Ladies waited on at their residences.

JAMES B. GANT,
Proprietor

FEES BROS.'

Shaving Parlor,

Main Street, Near Post Office

The undersigned desires to inform the public that they have opened a shaving parlor on Main street, near the post office where barbering in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean.

Your patronage solicited.

FEES BROS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Simon Ryan, late of the borough of Lilly Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Lilly, Pa., Dec. 22, 1893.

T. W RYAN,
Executor

WANTED—A SALESMAN, ENERGETIC, pushing and bright to represent the Fonthill Nurseries of Canada, the largest in the Dominion. Over 700 acres of choice stock. Position permanent and lucrative. Our hardy Canadian grown stock sells readily where properly introduced. Send for terms now and secure choice of territory.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Toronto, Canada.

au5,6m.

STRAY NOTICE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Washington township in July last, a stray heifer with long sharp horns, and white spots on flank. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

WILLIAM BEHE,
Lilly, Pa.

Dec 22, 1893.

DR. BUCK,

SURGEON and SPECIALIST.

Treatment of all Chronic Affictions, Diseases of Women and troubles requiring Surgical Aid. Office hours up to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.

1222 12TH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PA.

jan15.94

B. & B.

Every Woman

WHO READS

This paper ought to know of the

Price Reductions

in these stores for this month of January. 1894's business. Every Department, up stairs and down, participates in this great

Clearance Sale,

which we have begun earlier than usual, and which will be pushed with so much energy, and the price reductions will be so positive, that it will be to your profit to know about, if you have any purchases at all in the DRY GOODS LINE to make.

Lot American Dress Goods,

39 inches wide, ¾ wool,

15 Cents.

50 pieces Columbian Plaids,

All-wool Cloth Plaids; they are 38 inches wide,

30 Cents,

Always sold heretofore at 50 cents.

Lot Fine Cloth Plaids,

Dollar goods for

50 Cents,

And these are 50 inches wide.

Lot Fine All-Wool Crepons,

In colors, 38 inches wide,

35 Cents,

Down from 75 cents.

Lot 50 inch

Imported Novelty Dress Goods,

$1.00 and $1.25 stuffs, they are at

35 Cents.

And all FURS and WINTER WRAPS at way down prices.

And if you cannot come, it'll pay you well to write our MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT about these and other values.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

A Breakfast Appetite

Can Best Be Aided By

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

Consisely Told and Brightly Commented Upon.

**The Patriot** is the only complete morning newspaper that reaches Central Pennsylvania at an early hour of the day.

It is one of the foremost Democratic newspapers in the state and the only one printed at the state capital, the official and political centre of the commonwealth.

It prints the news, receiving it over its own wires through the extraordinary facilities of the great press associations, aided by its own correspondents.

**The Patriot** is Democratic to the core. It is opposed to bosses and an enemy of corrupt monopolies. It isn't afraid to fight the wrong; it never hesitates to speak for the right.

It makes a specialty of department news and gives more each day than all the other state papers combined.

The leading question during the winter will be tariff reform. In November next Pennsylvania will elect a governor, members of congress, and a state legislature. The man who desires to keep informed must read, and the man who reads should get **The Patriot**, daily or weekly.

To place **The Patriot** in the hands of a yet larger constituency we will send the daily from now until March 1, 1895, by mail to any new subscriber on receipt of FIVE DOLLARS. The WEEKLY will be sent to any new subscriber from now until March 1, 1895 on receipt of ONE DOLLAR.

**The Patriot** is the best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

**Free to the Unemployed:** It inserts without charge advertisements of those wanting employment. Its Help Order has brought assistance to hundreds. It has a Cent a Word Column for other wants.

DAILY, every week-day morning in the year, $5 a year.

WEEKLY, Tuesday evening of each week, $1 a year.

THE PATRIOT COMPANY,
Harrisburg, Pa.

d22.6

The NEW YORK Sun.

*The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.*

*The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time, forever!*

The Sunday Sun

Is the Greatest Sunday Newspaper in the World.

Price, 5c. per copy. By mail, $2 a year.

Daily, by mail, - - $6 a year.

Daily and Sunday, by mail, - $8 a year.

The Weekly, - - - $1 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

HAVE YOU READ

The Times

PHILADELPHIA

THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegience in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent to anyone sending their address.

TERMS:—Daily, $3.00 per annum; $1.00 for four months; 30 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. Sunday Edition, twenty-four large, handsome pages—168 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2.00 per annum, 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5.00 per annum; 50 cents per month. Weekly Edition, 50 cents per annum.

Address all letters to

THE TIMES,
Philadelphia.

1794. 1894.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE 'ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 21, 1893.

TO THE

CASH BUYERS

OF

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

We extend an invitation to visit our Large Dry Goods Store on Main street Gallitzin. We carry by far the Largest and Cheapest Line of Dress Goods in town. Dress Goods from 12½c. per yard up to the Finest Henriettas, Cashmeres, Serges and Cloths, Fancy and Stylish Notions, men's Shirts and Underwear, ladies' and children's Underwear at Low Prices. Fine line of Rubber Goods. Can sell you Blue Prints at 5c.—the kind for which other stores charge 7c. Lancaster gingham, 7c. per yard. Yard wide muslin at 5c. per yard. Blankets from $1.00 per pair to the finest in the market. Full line ladies' and men's Shoes.

Good, comfortable place to try your Shoes on. With plenty of daylight in our store you can see what you are getting.

In a word come and see our stock. As we buy for cash and sell for cash we can save you money.

THOS. BRADLEY,

CHEAPEST CASH STORE,

GALLITZIN, PA.

FARMERS!

TAKE NOTICE.

If You Want

GOOD FLOUR

TAKE YOUR GRAIN TO THE

OLD SHENKLE MILL

In Ebensburg.

THE

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

For the Manufacture of Flour has been put in the Old Shenkle Grist Mill in Ebensburg, and turns out nothing but

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Bring in your Grain and give us a trial. Each man's grain is ground separately and you get the flour of your own wheat. The mill is run every day with the BEST OF POWER.

SAMUEL D. LUDWIG,
Proprietor.

sep15.93

Too

Many

Goods!

OWING to a miscalculation and too much warm weather I have about Ten Thousand Dollars' worth too many heavy goods which will be sold at prices that will astonish you. Never before in the history of Cambria county has Clothing been offered at such low prices. Nearly everyone in Northern Cambria knows that my prices have always been the lowest for good goods in the State, and this Cut has knocked the bottom out of all former prices. My loss will be your gain.

For the next 30 DAYS I will sell Heavy Clothing, Overcoats and Underwear at 20 per cent less than they cost to be manufactured. Call and see me.

Very Respectfully,

C. A. SHARBAUGH,
Carrolltown.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To go QUINN'S, Clinton street, Johnstown, to buy Carpets, Linoleums, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Blankets, Feathers, &c. Prices Reduced on All Goods, and FREIGHT PAID on All Large Packages.

JAMES QUINN.

JOHN PFISTER,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Hardware, Queensware,

MADE-UP CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON,

HARNESS, ETC.,

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,

CRESSON, PA.

ma92 20ly

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Annie R. George, late of the borough of Wilmore, Cambria county, deceased having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH M. GEORGE,
Administratrix.

Nov. 24, 1893.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 19, 1893.

### Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Seashore Express | 6 25 a m |
| Altoona Accommodation | 9 15 a m |
| Main Line Express | 11 04 a m |
| Altoona Express | 1 00 p m |
| Mail Express | 5 17 p m |
| Philadelphia Express | 8 12 p m |

WEST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Johnstown Accommodation | 8 14 a m |
| Pacific Express | 8 37 a m |
| Way Passenger | 2 36 p m |
| Mail Train | 4 20 p m |
| Johnstown Accommodation | 8 34 p m |

### Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leaves as follows: 7.20, 10.20 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. and arrive at Cresson at 7.57, 10.55 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.30, 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.05 a. m. and 12.15 and 6.05 p. m.

### Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 2.40 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8.05 a. m. and 4 p. m. Leave Cresson 9.35 a. m. and 5.25 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 10.55 a. m. and 6.45 p. m.

For rates maps, etc., call on agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

For Sale.

Two nice five-year-old Bay Horses, well broke, good to work, both single line leaders, sound in every particular. Will make a good draft team. Good action and fine style, and both kind and fine tempered. Will sell at a good bargain.

REUBEN FOX,
Tyrone, Pa.

Dec. 22, 1893.3t.

mbria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - JANUARY 19, 1894.

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

— C. Rack, of Gallitzin, is laid up with rheumatism.

—Mrs. Mary Roberts is visiting friends in Philadelphia.

—Mrs. Emily Tate, of this place, visited friends in Pittsburg last week.

—John Lahoy, one of Lilly's foremost citizens, was in town on Wednesday.

—Mr. Jacob Thomas, of Elder township, was a visitor to our town on Monday.

—John Eger, of Washington township, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Thursday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Web Griffith, of this place, paid a visit to Pittsburg last week.

—T. A. Sharbaugh, cashier of the Carrolltown bank was in town on Thursday.

—Mr. Jacob Weaver, of Summerhill township, spent a few hours in town on Tuesday.

—The teachers of Reade and White township, will hold a joint institute on February 3.

—George T. Davis has contracted for the erection of a new house on High street in the East ward.

—E. B. Creswell, of this place, is erecting an electric light plant at Mahaffy, Clearfield county.

—Mrs. M. E. Hobler died at her home in Wilmore on Monday, January 15th, aged about [illegible] years.

—Messrs. John Angert and Lewis J. Beener, of Susquehanna township were in town on Thursday.

—Ed Shields, one of Loretto's popular merchants was a visitor to the FREEMAN office on Wednesday.

—A large boarding house is being erected at Barker city, on the Blacklick, by Messrs. Barker Bros., of this place.

—The Lilly Banking Company have closed up business. It is said that after a reorganization the bank will be opened up again.

—George Langbein raffled off a set of harness a few days ago and Landlord Bunn, of the Central hotel, was the lucky winner.

—Applications for license at the coming license court must be filed in the prothonotary's office on or before Saturday January 27th.

—Ex-Associate Judge Thomas, of Carroll township, an old time resident of Ebensburg, spent a few hours in town on Monday.

—Dr. Griffith and family, of this place, left on Tuesday for Florida where they will remain until the warm weather compels their return.

—Miss Mary Ellen O'Neil, of this place, who has been visiting friends in Pittsburg for the past couple of weeks, returned home on Tuesday.

—Last week Steward Hoover, of the Almshouse took Annie, the widow of the late Peter Ermire, of Wilmore, to Dixmont insane asylum.

—The people of Patton will vote at the February election on a proposition to bond the borough for $6,000 to erect a handsome school building.

—The nomination blanks for the spring election are ready at the commissioners' office. Committeemen will please send for them at the earliest opportunity.

—Timothy Pritchard, a miner, working in J. C. Stineman's coal mine at South Fork, had his leg fractured on Wednesday of last week by a fall of coal.

—Edwin S. Jackson, who was convicted of forgery at December sessions, was on Monday sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and dwell in the county coop for six months.

—George Ankenbauer, of Gallitzin, who was convicted at December sessions of violating the liquor laws, was sentenced to pay a fine of $150 and costs of prosecution.

—Dr. T. M. Richards, of this place, was last week granted a patent on a reversible slot toboggan slide. We hope the Doctor may realize handsomely on his invention.

—William Davis, living about five miles north of Ebensburg, in Cambria township, was seriously injured on Monday by being kicked by a horse. He is rapidly recovering.

—The Gallitzin *Vindicator* after a suspension of two months again made its appearance with editor Killiluff at the helm. We welcome it back and wish it a prosperous career.

—The new Congregational parsonage, in this place is nearing completion and is to be heated with hot air. H. A. Shoemaker has been awarded the contract for placing the furnace in the building.

—The latest report is that April 1 the Beech Creek railroad will commence building an extension from the new line now being in course of construction in the north of Cambria county to Johnstown.

—The Dime Tea party that for several [illegible] past rumor has given out was to be held by the ladies and gentlemen of the Catholic congregation, of this place, in the near future, has been postponed.

—On Thursday of last week Abram Alt, of Summerhill township, while cutting wood with a double-bitted axe struck a knot, the axe rebounding struck him on the left side of the face, cutting a severe wound on the upper lip and cheek.

—Harvey Schaffer, a young Somerset county farmer, and Miss Sue Barnhart, his sister-in-law, have eloped. Schaffer leaves his wife and a child. He had $750 of trust funds at the time of his departure. The couple are headed westward.

—While cleaning a revolver on Sunday afternoon Daniel Schwartz, of Altoona, accidentally discharged the weapon when his wife was in range. The heavy bullet entered her right side and penetrated the body just below the heart. Physicians say she will die.

—Joe Beatty was arrested on Tuesday at Kittanning Point by the P. R. R. for breaking into cars. He was taken before Alderman Rose, of Altoona, for a hearing, and in default of bail was committed to the Hollidaysburg jail to answer the charge at court.

—M. D. Bearer has opened up a new store on Julian street where he will be pleased to wait on customers and sell them the choicest kinds of groceries and provisions of all kinds. His goods are all fresh and prices as low as can be found elsewhere. Give him a call.

—A lot of hoodlums in Gallitzin, on Saturday night, smashed in all the windows in the basement of the new school house in that place. The directors have offered a reward of $25 for their apprehension and conviction, and it is to be hoped they will be caught and made an example of.

—Frank Muhle, foreman of the repair gang in one of the roundhouses in Altoona, was caught between an engine and a tender on Thursday of last week and instantly killed, his head being crushed into a shapeless mass. He was 23 years of age and leaves a wife and an infant child.

—John Evans, son of David Evans, who resides about a mile south of Ebensburg, was struck by an engine while walking on the railroad track at Huntingdon a couple of weeks ago and severely injured about the head and face. He was brought to his home on Monday and will soon be all right again.

—Mrs. Michael A. Skelly died at her home in Derry, Westmoreland county, on Saturday January 13, aged about 43 years. The deceased was a native of Wilmore and was a sister of Poor Director John Long and Mrs. Joseph A. Skelly, of Cambria township and of Mrs. Henkle of Wilmore.

—James McFeely, an old time resident of Cambria county died at his home in Clearfield township, on Wednesday, aged 77 years. The deceased left this county nearly fifty years ago and spent thirty-eight years in Wisconsin and Iowa but returned to Clearfield township about ten years ago.

—The collector for Cambria township will be at the township school house in the borough of Ebensburg on Saturday, January 27th, between the hours of one and six in the afternoon for the purpose of receiving all unpaid school taxes. After that date five per cent, will be added to all unpaid school taxes.

—During the past year Rev. Father Kittell, of Loretto, has had the parochal residence of that parish adorned with handsome crayon portraits of all the pastors of that congregation, from the Rev. Father Gallitzin, the pioneer priest of the Alleghenies, who established the congregation in 1799, down to the present time.

—J. M. Guthrie, the owner of extensive saw mills at Homer City, Indiana county, has failed. Guthrie was also the owner of several thousand acres of coal lands in Indiana county. His liabilities will probably reach $200,000. All of Mr. Guthrie's property is now in the hands of the sheriff, but owing to the general depression in values it is thought that the assets will not equal the liabilities

—Earnest D. Rhey, a former Ebensburger, but for many years a resident of the West, where he was in the employ of the government as a clerk in the Quartermaster's department of the U. S. A., and who a short time ago returned to Ebensburg, was taken to Dixmont asylum on Monday, after being adjudged insane. He is about 55 years of age and is a brother of the late Hon. John S. Rhey.

—John K. Schryock, an old and well known citizen of Wilmore, died at his home in that place on Wednesday morning, aged 83 years. He is survived by his aged wife, four daughters, Mrs. Mattie Headrick, of Polo, Ill., Mrs. Fes Lloyd, of Ebensburg, Mrs. Laura Ferry, of Duquesne, Pa., Miss Mollie, of Wilmore and two sons, Charles, of Summerhill township and Harry of Nebraska.

—From the financial report of St. Michael's church at Loretto, recently printed at this office, we learn that the receipts for the year 1893 were $4693.31, the expenditures $1550.49 leaving a balance in the treasury of $53.82 with an indebtedness of $50.81, leaving a total indebtedness of $17.99. During the year there were eight marriages in the congregation, thirty-six baptisms and twenty-eight deaths.

—Philip Collins, of this place, on Wednesday was awarded a verdict in the Centre county court at Bellefonte of $12,842 in a case against the Bellefonte Central Railroad company for rolling stock in use on that road and which was conveyed to the company when it purchased the road at sheriff's sale three years ago. Mr. Collins proved that the stock did not belong to the old company, but to himself individually.

—The board of directors of the Cambria Mutual Fire Insurance company met at the office of the secretary on Tuesday for the purpose of organization and election of officers for the ensuing year. The following named gentlemen were elected: J. M. Thompson, Ebensburg, president; J. G. C. Bearer, Spangler, vice president; T. H. Dick, Ebensburg, secretary and treasurer; John Lloyd, John J. Evans, and C. T. Roberts, Ebensburg, executive committee. George A. Kinkead for the north and I. E. Roberts for the south of the county were retained as agents.

—While Zephaniah Painter and another gentleman, of Claridge Westmoreland county, were felling a tree Saturday morning preparatory to making it into pit posts, a portion of the trunk split off, striking Mr. Painter and pinning him to the ground. His companion with great difficulty succeeded in lifting the timber off him when it was found that his col'ar bone was broken, several ribs fractured and internal injuries of a serious nature sustained. He was carried to his home and a physician summoned who reduced the fractures and attended to his other injuries but he is not expected to recover.

—This is the season of the year that Republicans take advantage of to plant a few Republican school directors in Democratic districts, under the plea that the schools should be kept out of politics. The Republican directors thus elected become very useful in the course of time when a county superintendent is to be elected, who, in addition to the duties imposed upon him by his office will attend to the payment of taxes for delinquent Republicans and perform such acts as the law in its efforts to prevent fradulent and illegal voting specially prohibits the party chairman from doing. Look out for them!

—A bill will be presented by one of the members from Somerset county at the next session of the legislature, asking for the prohibition of the adulteration of maple sugar and molasses, and requiring manufacturers of the genuine articles to brand their packages. A resolution to this effect was unanimously adopted by the farmers' institute at Somerset this week. The manufacture of maple sugar and molasses is one of the chief industries of that county, and the manufacturers realize they have gotten into bad repute through unscrupulous parties putting adulterations on the market as the genuine article.

—The great offer being made by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* to take sixty teachers of the public schools of Pittsburg, Allegheny and other points in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland, to Atlantic City in July is the talk of the hour. The additional inducement that the twelve teachers of the sixty who receive the largest number of votes will be taken on a supplementary trip to Philadelphia, New York and Boston after the Atlantic City trip is over is indicative of the liberality which governs the Pittsburg *Dispatch* in everything it does. Give your favorite teacher the benefit of a splendid outing.

—The big shaft of the Cambria Mining and Manufacturing Company, at Sonman, is working full time and employing over one hundred men. The shaft has already passed two veins of coal—the Lemon and limestone—is now working on the C vein, and will soon reach the B or Miller vein, of white-ash coal. The shaft is now down 225 feet, and will go down ninety feet more to reach the B vein. A large air shaft, which will also be used as an escape for the men in case of accident, has been sunk 200 feet from the main shaft. When the B vein is reached openings will be made in all directions and active operations will begin. This it is expected will be about April 1st, immediately after which time a boom is expected for Sonman.

### When to File Nomination Papers

Certificates of nomination for city officers must be filed twenty-eight days before the day of election and nomination papers twenty-one pays before election with the county commissioners.

Certificates of nomination for township and borough officers must be filed with the county commissioners eighteen days before the day of election, and nominatiyn papers must be filed fifteen days before the day of election with the county commissioners.

### The Sheep and Wool Question by a Reade Township Farmer.

READE TWP., Jan. 19, 1894.

*Editor Cambria Freeman:*

SIR:—Quite a number of farmers in this section have sold their flocks and claim that it does not pay to keep sheep at the present prices of wool. Now we will endeavor to show that it pays as well to keep sheep now as it ever did, providing we dispose of our wool the old and best way. Small flocks like are kept in this part of Pennsylvania do not produce any too much wool to keep the farmer's families well supplied with good healthy woolen clothes, both underwear and suits and also to furnish their beds with those good home factory heavy weight blankets. The factorymen also manufacture carpets which they are willing to give in exchange for wool. The question now arises, will they exchange to as good an advantage to the farmer as they formerly did? I say they do, and in some cases they do a little better than they formerly did, owing to improved machinery.

To verify my statement I will quote some prices at different periods. Away back in the fifties, when I was a boy, I saw my parents exchange 18 pounds of wool for a pair of good, heavy, woolen blankets and 1½ pounds of wool per yard for all wool flannel and other goods in proportion; wool was quite low then but not so low as at present.

It then run along at these prices until about the close of the late war when wool went up to $1.00 per pound. What was the result? The result was that woolen goods went up with the price of wool, the factorymen made no changes in their prices, 18 pounds of wool for a pair of heavy blankets, etc., as above stated.

So now thirty years more brings us to the present time when wool is lower in price than we ever saw it and the result is that you can still get your heavy blankets for just the same 18 pounds of wool as before, and we are safe in saying that a good fat lamb or mutton is just as palitable and will go as far in raising a family now as it ever did, and the doctors unanimously agree that lamb and good solid mutton are the most healthy meats which can be used. We are told that pugilists eat mutton while training for a match.

True, producing wool to sell for cash does not pay so well as formerly, but this only affects the monopoly wool growers who have made their thousands off the people of the United States through the high tariff, but since the McKinley high tariff has failed to protect them any longer, it has set them all to squeeling. It is plain to every investigator that the lower wool is in price the lower woolen goods will go to the consumer and will not be any disadvantage to the common farmers. All the protection we want is to kill off the dogs.

JOHN RICKETS,
Flinton.

### Real Estate Transfers.

Sheriff of Cambria county to Hugh Edwards, Ebensburg, $200.

Joseph A. Gray to Blubaker Coal Company, Barr, $776.

Joseph A. Gray to Blubaker Coal Company, Susquehanna, $705.

Joseph A. Gray to Blubaker Coal Company, Barr, $564.

Henry Lloyd to Blubaker Coal Company, Susquehanna, $180.

George R. Elder to Cyrus Elder, Johnstown, $6,000.

Chest Creek L. & I. Company to Alice M. Wharton, Patton, $175.

Administrator of Wm. McConnell to Wm. Keith, Susquehanna, $41.

D. S. McAnulty to John P. Brown, Barneston, $250.

John Overberger to Samuel Kelly, Carroll, $300.

Andrew J. Sanker to Annie C. McMullen, Washington, $90.

Annie C. McMullen to Joseph A. McMullen, Washington, $90.

D. S. McAnulty to Arthur B. Coshing, Barneston, $200.

Gust Borgerson to Harry Weaklen, Carroll, $80.

John L. Hess to Ellen E. Johns, Wilmore, $325.

Ellen E. Johns to O. J. Evans, Wilmore, $400.

Charles Anna to Patrick Callahan, Patton, $75.

Samuel J. Miller to Isaiah J. Wissinger, Adams, $100.

John Sanker to Patrick McCann, Washington, $500.

John Sanker to Sarah McCann, Washington, $75.

John Crosmon to John N. Steen, Susquehanna, $375.

John N. Steen to Simon P. Lantzy, Susquehanna, $125.

Rose Ann Nagle to Augustine Nagle, Barr, $1.

Rose Ann Nagle to Simon P. Lantzy, Barr, $500.

Adam Rose to David Rose, Jackson, $700.

D. A. Luther to Samuel Kirkpatrick, Patton, $764.

Jefferson Rowland to Mary Thomas, Johnstown, $200.

Joseph A. Gray to Cambria & Clearfield Railroad Company, Susquehanna, $2,250.

Alexander Long to Cambria & Clearfield railroad Company, Susquehanna, $225.

J. W. Sharabaugh to Cambria & Clearfield Railroad Company, Carroll $125.

Anthony Gill to John Kline, Chester, $354.

Lewis Beiter to Francis T. Cramer, Portage, $225.

### Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, January 17, 1894:

Ulrich Hoelsell and Dorothea Boeckler, Lower Yoder township.

Joseph Gillespie and Mrs. Elizabeth Harvey, Portage.

Joseph P. Sherro and Lucinda E. Springer, Carroll township.

William Lightner, Jr., and Mary E. McGunigle, Johnstown.

William Lynn and Lydia Robinson, Johnstown.

Ben. F. Wolford and Ida Marsh, Johnstown.

Osea. M. Hill and Mollie Baker, Johnstown.

Henry Smith and Mary Kelly, Johnstown.

### Local Institute.

Following is the programme for the local institute to be held at Chest Springs, on Saturday, Febuary 3, 1894: "Difficulties in the way and results of grading schools," Rose Garman; "How to make a school attractive," I. P. Yahner; "Courtesy in and out of school," Agathy Wharton; "Evidences of a teacher's success," Hattie McKenzie; "How to succeed best with primary pupils," Felicitas Randall; "History and its uses," Pearl E. Kaylor. "Talk to teachers and Directors," J. W. Leech; Recitations and orations.

Institute to meet at 1:30 P. M. Friends of education are invited to attend.

### School Report.

Report of Gill school, Chest township, for third month: Number in attendance, 60; average attendance, 51; visits, 12. Perfect in attendance: Walter Gill, Har. Gill, Leonard Gill, Albin Gill, Herbert Gill, Jacob Gill, Mary Gill, Frank Baker, Kate Baker, Mary Baker, Philip Baker, Mary Kline, Willie Kline, Michael Neibauer, Anthony Neibauer, Clara Neibauer, Vickie Ropp, Barbara Ropp, Bertha Noel, Annie Oceal, Michael Neadimire, Albin Cronower, Arthur Krise, Roy Allbright. Number who missed but one day: Willie Kutruff, George Noel, Edward Gill, Mary Kibler.

MARY DURBIN, teacher.

### Holiday Cheer.

The holiday season is close upon us, and every household in the land is preparing for the plum pudding, and the general feasting and rejoicing. A little good brandy for the mince pie, rum for the pudding, or a little stimulant to keep the spirits up and the cold out, is absolutely necessary for an old-time Christmas cheer. One of the most prominent liquor dealers in the country, Mr. Max Klein, of Allegheny, Pa., whom we can cheerfully recommend, and who has the reputation for handling only absolutely pure liquors, will sell you the following brands of six-year-old pure Pennsylvania ryes at $1.00 per full quart or six for $5.00: Bear Creek, Gibson, Guckenheimer, Finch and Overholt. The famous Silver Age, the finest whiskey in the country, at $1.50, and Duquesne, a whiskey distilled from rye and malt, at $1.25 per quart; Guckenheimer, 4 years old, at 75c. quart, and the Anchor rye at 50 cents. You can have your choice of all kinds of California wines, gins, rum and brandy, all pure and old, at from 50 cents per quart up. All goods neatly boxed and shipped by express. Send for catalogue and price list of all kinds of liquors to Max Klein, 82 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL statement of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cambria County for the year ending December 31, 1893:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount insured December 31, 1892 | $17,179 87 | |
| Amount insured during year | 3,853 63 | $21,03. 50 |
| Deduct amount expired during year | $ 421 67 | |
| Deduct amount surrendered and cancelled | 298 18 | 4,514 94 |
| Amount insured December 31, 1893 | | $16,518 56 |
| Amount notes in force December 31, 1892 | $ 1,670 21 | |
| Amount taken during year | 420 35 | 2,090 56 |
| Deduct amount expired during year | $ 431 36 | |
| Deduct amount surrendered and cancelled | 32 33 | 433 69 |
| Premium notes in force December 31, 1893 | | $ 1,656 87 |
| CASH ACCOUNTS. RECEIPTS. | | |
| Amount on hand at last settlement | $ 2,938 84 | |
| Cash for new insurance | 1,204 00 | |
| Balance Assessment No. 12 | 1,425 00 | 5,567 84 |
| EXPENDITURES. *Losses paid:*— | | |
| Ebensburg School District | $ 1,654 55 | |
| Morgan Hughes | 10 00 | |
| Thomas Gittings | 200 00 | |
| Henry Cole | 10 00 | |
| A. A. Barker | 6 00 | |
| J. T. Long | 40 70 | |
| J. G. Gill | 20 00 | |
| Adam Albright | 3 50 | |
| Jacob and Geo. Kutruff | 42 00 | |
| Jno. Feighner | 35 00 | |
| *Other expenses:*— | | |
| Secretary's fees | 312 00 | |
| Treasurer's salary | 80 00 | |
| Rent | 40 00 | |
| Agents' commissions | 234 00 | |
| Premiums returned, policies cancelled | 44 78 | |
| Printing, postage, stationary, etc | 152 36 | |
| Salary Executive Committee, 1892-1893 | 90 00 | |
| Expenses adjusting losses | 57 04 | |
| Commission on Assessment No. 12 | 71 25 | |
| Amount Assessment No. 12 uncollected | 551 46 | 3,654 64 |
| Balance on hand and in bank | | $ 1,913 20 |

Jan. 15, 1894, the foregoing report examined, found correct and approved.

JNO. LLOYD,
JNO J. EVANS,
C. T. ROBERTS,
jan19.3 Executive Committee.

SPECIAL TRIAL LIST. January 29th, 1894.

Grogan vs. Edwards.
Martin vs. School District Lower Yoder township.
Lulay vs. Barnes.
Gill vs. Irvin.
Kutruff vs. same.
Kager vs. Borough of Morrellville.
Drass vs. McCloskey.
Powers vs. Cresswell.
Phoenix Brewing Company vs. Burk.
Rively vs. P. R. R. Co.
Wilson & Co. vs. Smith.
Vincent, Barstow & Co. vs. Cresswell.
Taylor vs. Caldren.
Borough of Gallitzin vs. Gains.
B. S. Traverman & Co. vs. Benshoff & Co.
Cone vs. Horner & Howard.
Chestnuewood vs. Weaver.
Huntley vs. Ebensburg & Blacklick Railroad Company.
Edison General Electric Company vs. Cresswell.
Ridail vs same.
Treasurer Cambria county vs. Weakland et al.
Same vs. Miller et al.

J. C. DARBY,
Jan. 5, 1894. Prothonotary.

STRAY HORSE.
Came to the premises of the subscriber in Munster township on or about the 8th day of January, 1894, a dark brown or black horse with a little white on both hind feet, supposed to be about 15 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN DAILY.
Munster Twp., Jan. 19, 1894.

STRAY COW.
Came to the residence of the subscriber in Clearfield township about the middle of November, a red muley cow with a bell on and both ears marked. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.

JAMES E. M'GOUGH.
Clearfield Twp., Jan. 19, 1894.

## To Investors.

WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address H. A. ENGLEHART.
Aug. 5, 1892. Ebensburg, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Christina Freidhoff, deceased.
Letters of administration on the estate of Christina Freidhoff, late of the borough of Lilly, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, deceased, having been granted to me, notice is hereby given to all persons who are indebted to said estate to make payment to me without delay, and any persons having claims against said estate will please present them properly authenticated for settlement. SIMON CONRAD.
Lilly, Pa., Jan. 12, 1894.6t. X

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.
Estate of John Metzgar, deceased.
Letters testamentary on the estate of John Metzgar, late of the borough of Lilly, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to me, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to me without delay and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to me. CAROLINE METZGAR.
Lilly, Pa., Dec. 15, 1893.6t. Executrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Felix Toole, deceased.
Letters of administration on the estate of Felix Toole, deceased, late of Portage borough, in Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to the me, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. J. J. M'DONNELL,
Administrator of Felix Toole, deceased
Portage, Pa., Dec. 22, 1893.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary in the estate of Bernard McNeill, late of Gallitzin borough, deceased, have been granted to me. All persons owing said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay. JOHN McNEIL.
Surviving executor of Bernard McNeill, dec'd.
Gallitzin, Pa., January 2, 1894.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the estate of Fred. W. Davis, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. A. SHOEMAKER,
Dec 22, 1893. Administrator.

STRAY NOTICE.—Came to the premises of the undersigned residing in Gallitzin borough on or about December 1st, 1893, a large brindle cow, hind legs and tail white, and wearing a medium sized bell. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. ERNEST YONKIN.
Dec. 15, 1893.3t.

### Miscellaneous Notices.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in January, $1,000.00. THOS. DAVIS,
LESTER LARIMER, Secretary. President.

FURS.
George L. Fredericks, of Ebensburg, pays the highest market price for all kinds of furs.

ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH of Lilly Borough for the better preservation of the public health and to prevent the spread of communicable diseases. In virtue of the powers conferred by an Act of Assembly of May 11, 1893, of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Be it ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Lilly, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1.—That whatever is dangerous to human life or health, whatever renders the air or food or water or other drink unwholesome and whatever building, erection, or part or cellar thereof, is overcrowded, or not provided with adequate means of ingress and egress, or is not sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewered, drained, cleaned or lighted, are declared to be nuisances, and to be illegal; and every person having aided in creating or contributing to the same, or who may support continue or retain any of them, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance, and shall also be liable for the expense of the abatement and remedy therefor.

SECTION 2.—No house refuse, offal, garbage, dead animals, decaying vegetable matter, or organic waste substance of any kind, shall be thrown on any street, road, ditch, gutter or public place within the limits of this borough and no putrid or decaying animal or vegetable matter shall be kept in any house, cellar or adjoining outbuilding or grounds for more than twenty four hours.

SECTION 3.—No person or persons, without the consent of the Board of Health, shall build or use any slaughter house within the limits of this borough, and the keeping and slaughtering of all cattle, sheep and swine, and the preparation and keeping of all meat, fish, birds or other animal food, shall be in the manner best adapted to secure and continue their wholesomeness as food; and every butcher or other person owning, leasing or occupying any place, room or building wherein any cattle, sheep or swine have been, or are killed or dressed, and every person being the owner, lessee or occupant of any room or stable wherein any animals are kept, or of any market public or private, shall cause such place, room or building, stable or market to be thoroughly cleansed and purified, and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, refuse and unwholesome and offensive matter to be removed therefrom at least once in every twenty four hours, after the use thereof for any of the purposes herein referred to, and shall also at all times keep all woodwork, save floors and counters, in any building, place or premises aforesaid thoroughly painted or whitewashed; and the floors of such building place or premises shall be so constructed as to prevent blood or foul liquids or washings from settling in the earth beneath

SECTION 4.—No blood-pit, dung-pit, offal-pit or privy well shall remain or be constructed within any slaughter house. Any one offending against this rule shall be guilty of creating and maintaining a nuisance prejudicial to public health, and shall be required to remove the nuisance within ten days from the date of this notice.

SECTION 5.—The owners, agents or occupiers of all slaughter houses are required during the months of June, July, August and September to distribute twice in each week not less than twenty five pounds of Chloride of Lime about their premises, and also to remove the contents of any manure-pit or manure pile on the premises once in each week, the said premises and contents of manure pits being hereby declared to be nuisances prejudicial to public health, unless subjected to frequent disinfection and cleaning as herein indicated. No pigs or hogs shall be kept in the same enclosure with a slaughter house; nor shall they be fed, there or elsewhere, upon the offal of slaughtered animals.

SECTION 6.—No person or company shall erect or maintain within the limits of this borough any manufactory or place of business dangerous to life or detrimental to health, or where unwholesome, offensive or deleterious odors, gas, smoke, deposit or exhalations are generated, such as tanneries, refineries, manufactories of starch glue, leather, chemicals, fertilizers, gas, etc., without the permit of the Board of Health, and all such establishments shall be kept clean and wholesome so as not to be offensive or prejudicial to the public health; nor shall any offensive or deleterious waste substance, refuse or injurious matter be allowed to accumulate on the premises, or be thrown or allowed to run into any public water, stream, water course, street, road or public place. And every person or company conducting such manufacture or business shall use the best approved and all reasonable means to prevent the escape of smoke, gasses and odors, and to protect the health and safety of all operatives employed therein.

SECTION 7.—The business of bone and horse-boiling shall not be allowed, unless conducted under cover, the building to be provided with smoke consumers, and a due regard be had for cleanliness in the disposition of the offal. No bone-boiling establishments or depositories shall be kept or erected in any part of this Borough without a permit from the Board of Health.

SECTION 8.—No permit shall be granted to any person or persons to carry on the business of boiling bones and dead animals until after a careful inspection of the locality, buildings and apparatus, and of the plans for conducting the business, by an accredited Inspector of the Board of Health.

SECTION 9.—No bone-boiling establisments or depositories of dead animals shall be kept or erected in or near to a thickly inhabited neighborhood.

SECTION 10.—The floors of all bone-boiling establishments and depositories of dead animals shall be paved with asphalt or with brick or stone, well laid in cement, or with some other impervious material, and shall be well drained; and all such establishments shall have such an adequate water supply as will enable thorough cleanliness to be maintained.

SECTION 11.—The boiling of bones and dead animals, etc., shall be conducted in steam-tight kettles, boilers or caldrons, from which the foul vapors shall first be conducted through scrubbers or condensers, and then into the back part of the ash-pit of the furnace fire, to be consumed, or by other apparatus equally efficient in preventing or counteracting the offensive effluvia.

SECTION 12.—When bones are being dried after boiling, they shall be placed in a close chamber, through which shall be passed by means of pipes, large volumes of fresh air, the outlet pipe terminating in the fire-pit.

SECTION 13.—All proprietors of bone boiling establishments not having on the 10th day of January in each year permits to carry on the business, and violating these ordinances, shall be fined for every such offense, and for each month's continuance of the same, after notice, and also be liable to indictment at common law for creating and maintaining a nuisance.

SECTION 14.—The Permit Clerk of the Board of Health shall have provided a book in which to enter the names of all persons engaged in the business of boiling bones and having depositories of dead animals; also the location of works and appliances as reported by the Inspector, whether licensed or not; the number and date of permit; and remarks.

SECTION 15.—The keeper or keepers of a livery or other stable shall keep his or their stable and stable yard clean, and shall not permit, between the 15th day of May and the 1st day of November, more than 4 wagon load of manure to accumulate in or near the same at any one time, except by express permission of the Board of Health; nor shall any manure be removed between the dates aforesaid, except between twelve o'clock at night and two hours after sunrise, without a written permit from the Board of Health; nor shall any manure be removed except in a tight vehicle, so protected that the manure, in process of removal, may not be dropped or left in any street, road, lane or way of the Borough.

SECTION 16.—No pig pen shall be built or maintained within the limits of this Borough without a permit from the Board of Health, or within one hundred feet of any well or spring of waters used for drinking purposes, or within thirty feet of any street or of any inhabited house, or unless constructed in the following manner, viz: so that the floor or floors of the same shall not be less than two feet from the ground, in order that the filth accumulating under the same may be easily removed; and such filth accumulating in, about and under the same shall be removed at least once a week and oftener if so ordered, and on the failure of any owner or occupier of such premises so to do, then the same shall be done by the Board of Health.

SECTION 17.—No privy-vault, cesspool or reservoir into which a privy, water closet, cesspool, stable or sink is drained, unless it is water tight, shall be constructed, dug or permitted to remain within one hundred and fifty feet of any well, spring or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes; unless the surface of such vault, cesspool or reservoir is at a lower level than the bottom of such well. Earth privies and earth closets, with no vault, pit or depression below the surface of the ground, shall be excepted from this regulation, but sufficient dry earth or coal ashes must be used daily to absorb all the fluid part of the deposit, and the contents must be completely removed at least once every month.

SECTION 18.—All privy vaults, cesspools or reservoirs as above named, shall be cleaned out at least twice a year, once in the spring not later than the 15th of May, and once in the autumn not earlier than the 15th of October. From the 15th of May to the 15th of October of each year they shall be thoroughly disinfected by adding to their contents, once every week, from one to four gallons of a disinfectant solution, according to the size of the said vault, cesspool or reservoir.

SECTION 19.—All sewer drains shall be water tight within the limits of this Borough.

SECTION 20.—No sewer drain shall empty into any lake, pond or other source of water used for drinking purposes, or into any standing water, within the jurisdiction of this Borough.

SECTION 21.—The sewerage from each building on every street provided with a common sewer, shall be conducted into said sewer.

SECTION 22.—That portion of the house drain which is outside of the building and more than four feet from the foundation walls, shall be constructed of iron pipe or vitrified drain pipe.

SECTION 23.—That portion of the drain pipe outside or under the building, and within four feet of the foundation walls, together with the soil pipe, shall be constructed of cast iron with lead joints, or of wrought iron pipe with screwed joints, and in either case protected from rust. The waste pipe connected with the conductors from the roofs, and other pipes inside the building, or outside and within four feet of the foundation walls, shall likewise be constructed of cast iron with leaded joints, or of wrought iron with screwed joints.

SECTION 24.—The house drain and other pipes for the conveyance of sewage shall be laid with uniform grade and with a fall of not less than one inch in four feet, except in those cases where the Board of Health may permit otherwise.

SECTION 25.—All pipes connecting a water-closet with a soil pipe shall be trapped, each separately. All waste pipes shall be trapped, each separately, and close to the connection with each bath, sink, bowl or other fixture, unless adequate provision is made for downward ventilation through said waste pipes, in which case one trap may serve for several fixtures.

SECTION 26.—All soil pipes shall be carried at their full size through the roof and left open. A provision shall also be made for admitting air to the house drain side of the main trap, if such trap exists.

SECTION 27.—The joints in the vitrified pipe shall be carefully cemented under and around the pipe, and the joints in the cast iron pipe shall be run and calked with lead.

SECTION 28.—All changes in direction shall be made with curved pipes. All joints and pipes shall be made air tight. The whole work shall be done by skillful mechanics, in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and satisfactory to the Board of Health.

SECTION 29.—Before proceeding to construct any portion of the drainage system of a hotel, tenement, dwelling house or other building, the owner builder or person constructing the same, shall file with the Board of Health a plan thereof, showing the whole drainage system, from its connection with the common sewer to its terminus in the house, together with the location and size of all branches, traps, ventilating pipes and fixtures.

SECTION 30.—All drains now built shall be reconstructed whenever in the opinion of the Board of Health it may be necessary.

SECTION 31. The following named diseases are declared to be communicable and dangerous to the public health, viz: Small pox, (Variola, Varioloid), Cholera, (Asiatic or Epidemic), Scarlet Fever, (Scarlatina, Scarlet Rash), Measles, Diphtheria, (Diphtheritic Croup, Diphtheritic Sore Throat), Typhoid Fever Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Spotted Fever, (Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis), Relapsing Fever, Epidemic Dysentery, Hydrophobia, (Rabies), Glanders, (Farcy), and Leprosy, and shall be understood to be included in the following regulations, unless certain of them only are specified.

SECTION 32.—Whenever any householder knows that any person within his family has a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately report the same to the Board of Health giving the street and number, or location, of the house

SECTION 33.—Whenever any physician finds that any person whom he is called upon to visit has a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, he or she shall immediately report the same to the Board of Health, giving the street and number or location of the house, on receipt of which report the Board of Health shall immediately notify teacher or principal of every school, academy, seminary, or kindergarten in the Borough requesting said teachers or principals to dispense with all pupils residing in the family in which such disease exists. No physician who may, in good faith, in obedience to this ordinance, report a case as one of communicable disease which subsequently proves not to be such, shall be liable to a suit for damages for such error in reporting. It shall be the duty of such physician and of all other attendants upon persons affected with such diseases to avoid exposure to the public of any garments or clothing about their own person that may have been subjected to the risk of infection.

SECTION 34.—No person shall, within the limits of this Borough, unless by permit of the Board of Health, carry or remove from one building to another, any patient affected with any communicable disease, dangerous to the public health. Nor shall any person by any exposure of any individual so affected, or of the body of any such individual, or of any article capable of conveying contagion or infection, or by any negligent act connected with the care or custody thereof, or by a needless exposure of himself or herself cause or contribute to the spread of disease from any such individual or dead body.

SECTION 35.—There shall not be a public or church funeral of any person who has died of Asiatic Cholera, Small Pox, Typhus Fever, Diphtheria, Yellow Fever, Scarlet Fever or Measles, and the family of the deceased shall in all such cases limit the attendance to as few as possible, and take all precautions possible to prevent the exposure of other persons to contagion or infection; and the person authorizing the public notice of death of such person shall have the name of the disease which caused the death appear in such public notice.

SECTION 36.—No person suffering from, or having very recently recovered from, Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Yellow Fever or Measles, shall expose himself, nor shall any one expose any one under his charge in a similar condition, in any conveyance, without having previously notified the owner or person in charge of such conveyance of the fact of such condition as above stated. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health to have this section printed on a card, and to furnish the owner of each public conveyance with a copy thereof, and it shall be the duty of the owner of such conveyance to display such card in such conveyance. And the owner or person in charge of such conveyance must not, after the entry of any person so infected into his conveyance, allow any other person to enter it without having sufficiently disinfected it under the direction of the Board of Health.

SECTION 37.—No person shall let or hire any house, or room in a house in which a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, has recently existed, until the room or house and premises therewith connected have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Board of Health; and for the purposes of this section, the keeper of a hotel, inn or other house for the reception of lodgers, shall be deemed to let or hire part of a house to any person admitted as a guest into such hotel, inn or house.

SECTION 38. Members of any household in which Small Pox, Diphtheria Scarlet Fever or Measles exists, shall abstain from attending places of public amusement, worship or education, and as far as possible, from visiting other private houses.

SECTION 39.—The clothing, bed clothing and bedding of persons who have been sick with any communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, and the rooms which they have occupied during such sickness, together with their furniture, shall be disinfected under the direction of the Board of Health.

SECTION 40.—No animal affected with a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, shall be brought or kept within the limits of this Borough except by permission of the Board of Health, and the bodies of animals dead of such disease or killed on account thereof, shall not be buried within five hundred feet of any residence, nor disposed of otherwise than as the said Board or its Health officer shall direct.

SECTION 41.—No milk which has been watered, adulterated, reduced or changed in any respect from its natural condition by the addition of any foreign substance, shall be brought into, held, kept or offered for sale at any place in this Borough.

SECTION 42.—No meat, fish, birds, fowls, fruit, vegetables, milk and nothing for human food, not being then healthy, fresh, sound, wholesome, fit and safe for such use, nor any animal or fish that died by disease, and no carcass of any calf, pig or lamb, which at the time of its death was less than three weeks old, and no meat therefrom shall be brought within the limits of this Borough or offered or held for sale as food anywhere in said Borough.

SECTION 43.—It shall be the duty of the occupant of every house within the limits of this Borough in the month of May, in each and every year, to cleanse the cellars thereof of all dirt, vegetable and other impure matter calculated to engender disease, and to cause them to be thoroughly whitewashed with fresh lime.

SECTION 44.—It shall be the duty of every adult and every parent, guardian or master of every minor, residing within the limits of this Borough, who has not had Small Pox or been vaccinated so as to have taken Cow Pox regularly, to be, if an adult, vaccinated, or, in the case of a minor, to cause such minor to be vaccinated within six months from the date of the passage of this Ordinance, unless unable to do so by reason of poverty; and it it shall be lawful for any regularly educated physician residing in this Borough, on application of such resident adult, or parent, master or guardian of such resident minor, as are unable by reason of poverty to pay the vaccination fee, to vaccinate said adult or said minor, and present his bill therefor, properly authenticated, for an amount not exceeding the fee usually charged for such services, and to recover the same of and from the corporation.

SECTION 45.—No pupil shall be allowed to attend the public schools in this Borough who has not been vaccinated successfully within seven years.

SECTION 46.—No parent, guardian or master, in whose family there shall have been a communicable disease, dangerous to public health, shall permit any child residing in said house or family to attend any public, private or Sunday school, after the cessation of said disease, within a period of ten days after the house shall have been thoroughly disinfected and cleansed. And it shall be the duty of the School Board to have this section printed on cards mentioning diseases declared communicable and dangerous to the public health in this Ordinance, and posted in every school room in this Borough; and it shall be the duty of each teacher to read the section to the school at least once a month and whenever any epidemic shall appear. And it shall be the duty of the Board of Health to have this section printed on cards and furnished to every private school, academy, seminary, kindergarten and Sunday school in this Borough and to request the person or persons in charge of such private institutions to post such cards in conspicuous places, and read the section to the school at least once a month, and whenever any epidemic shall prevail.

SECTION 47.—Every undertaker or other person who may have charge of the funeral of any dead person, shall secure a properly filled out certificate of the death and its probable cause, in accordance with the form prescribed by the State Board of Health, and obtain a burial or transit permit thereupon, at least twenty-four hours before the time appointed for such funeral; and he shall not remove any dead body until such burial or transit permit shall have been procured.

SECTION 48.—Every person who acts as a sexton or under taker, or cemetery keeper, within the limits of this Borough or has the charge or care of any tomb, vault, burying ground or other place for the reception of the dead, or where the bodies of any human beings are deposited, shall so conduct his business and so care for any such place above named as to avoid detriment or danger to the public health; and every person undertaking preparations for the burial of a body dead from communicable diseases as heretofore enumerated, shall adopt such precautions as the Board of Health may prescribe to prevent the spread of such disease. No dead body shall be exhumed and removed between the months of May and October inclusive, and no body dead from Small Pox shall ever be exhumed and removed.

SECTION 49.—Every person violating Sections 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41 or 42 of this Ordinance, shall be liable for every such offense, upon conviction before any burgess, justice or magistrate, to fine of not less than $10 or more than $100, at the discretion of the convicting burgess, justice or magistrate, besides costs, which the convicting burgess, justice or magistrate may inflict if he sees fit.

SECTION 50.—Every person violating any other section or provision of this Ordinance, shall be liable for every such offense, upon conviction before any burgess, justice or magistrate, to a fine of not less than $5 or more than $25, at the discretion of the convicting burgess, justice or magistrate, besides costs, which the convicting burgess, justice or magistrate may inflict if he he sees fit.

SECTION 51.—All police officers, constables and watchmen are enjoined, and all citizens are respectfully desired to give information to the Board of Health of any violation of these Ordinances, so that the sanitary laws providing for the cleanliness and health of the Borough may be fully executed and all offenders promptly punished.

ADOPTED by the Council of Lilly Borough this 10th day of January, A. D. 1894.

Approved. JOHN K. KELLY,
C. A. McGONIGLE, Pres. of Council.
Burgess.
Attest: JOHN W. KAINEY, Clerk.
jan19 3

# BUSY?

••OF••

# COURSE.

THE BIGGEST CROWD is the best proof of public confidence justly reposed in a merchant, and of the best place that gives the best value for the money.

Hitting the nail on the head requires a good eye. Use your good eye and make a note of our name and prices.

Mr. H. Orth, our buyer, has returned from the East, and while there bought large and got good prices. We buy only for CASH and cash buys more than credit these dull times. We have a larger stock than ever before, therefore we are able to quote some good prices.

## In Dry Goods.

Ginghams in all paterns at 5 cents per yard.
Muslin, full width, at 4½ cents per yard.
Blue calicos, all patterns, at 5 cents per yard. Just think of it, former price 6½ cents per yard.
Outing cloth in every style at 10 cents per yard.
Table Linen, white, at 20 cents per yard.
White flannel at 20, 35 and 48 cents per yard.
Red flannel from 18 to 35 cents per yard.
Gray flannel at 12½ cents per yard.
Storm serge, blue or black, at 40 cents per yard.
Broadcloth, blue or black, 56 inches wide, at 85 cents.
All-wool Henrietta, 54 inches wide, $1.00
Bordered serge, gray or brown, at 22 cents.
Camel hair mixed, the latest dress goods, at 40 cents.
Any color of Casmere you want 25 cents per yard.
Hop-sacking, the latest and most fashionable dress goods, at 85 cents per yad.
Chenille table covers, very pretty, from $1.48 to $2.50.

### Ladies' Furnishing Department.

Ladies' Jersey ribbed vests, with sleeves, at 25 cents.
Ladies' wool hose at 20 cents.
Ladies' Fascinators from 15 cents to $1.50.
Ladies' Coats, all sizes, from $1.50 to $15.00.

### Blankets and Haps in Abundance.

Gray and white blankets from 75 cents to $6.48 per pair. Remember these blankets are full 10-4 wide. Haps, full size, from 65 cents to $3.00.

## CLOTHING.

FOR BOYS.

Boys' suits, latest styles, from $1.24 to $7.00.
Youth's suits in the very latest patterns, commencing at $2.80 and up.
We bought a special lot of boys' three-piece suits, sizes 9, 10, 11 and 12. They are actually worth $12.00. We can sell them for $3.50 and $4.98. They are dandies.

FOR MEN.

We are strictly in the swim.
Good heavy worsted suits, all sizes, for $5.98.
Better suits as high as $22.00.
The overcoat season is here. Our sales have started and they are going fast.
WHY?
Because no one ever saw them so cheap.
We are prepared for a big trade in pants. We mean to sell and can't help it. If you look at our fine line you will buy.

## GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

WE ARE IN THE LEAD.

Stiff hats, the latest styles, for $100.
Better quality stiff hats from $1.25 up to $2.50.
Caps in all styles and kinds from 10 cents to $1.00.
Good heavy overshirts for 48 cents.
All-wool blue, black and grey shirts for $1.25.
Latest styles laundried shirts, with collar attached, from 75 cents up to $1.50.
You ought to see

### Our Line of 24c. Ties.

THEY ARE BEAUTIES.

All-wool "Golden Rule" underclothing at 90 cents.
Camel's hair, the best made underclothing, for 75 cents each.
Two-threaded "non-shrinking" underclothing, any stripe or pattern you want for $1.00 each.
These goods are manufactured by the Switz Condee Mills and a guarantee accompanies each and every one.

## CARPETS.

The carpets this season are very nice. The patterns are bright and fascinating. See them and you will be convinced that OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT for anybody. We carry

LARGER STOCK of OIL CLOTH

than any other store on the mountain. It is beautiful.

## Furniture.

Full eight-piece hard wood bedroom suit, $22.00.
Full eight-piece oak bedroom suit, $27.00.
Beds, light or dark, from $2.50 to $7.50.
Lounges, Moquet plush, very fancy, for $5.50.
These lounges are full six feet long and good width.
We carry the best assortment of rockers in town.
It would do you good to see our leader: A cane bottom rocker, with very fancy back, for $2.98.

### Kitchen Tables, $1.98.

Breakfast Tables, drop leaf, six legs, for $3.00.
Six foot extension tables, drop leaf, oak, for $5.00. Child's rockers from 50 cents to $1.75.
See our

### CHILD'S ROCKER FOR $1.24

We give you one mattress bed tick cotton top and woven wire spring for $5.00.
"Solid bottom" kitchen chair, light or dark, $3.00.
Ask any of our customers and they will recommend and advise you to buy our $6.24 cane chairs.

## SHOES!

### A GREAT VARIETY!

ALL SHAPES AND STYLES.

Ladies' Dongola tip, button, C. S. or opera, $1.25.
Ladies' Dongola tip, spring heel, $1.25, $1.35, $1.75 and $2.00.
Ladies' Dongola tip Blucher, $2.50.
Men's buckle brogans, 95 cents.
Men's kip or plain Congress and Bals at $1.25.

## ORTH & CO.,

THE PIONEERS OF LOW PRICES,
GALLITZIN, PENNA.

JUST RECEIVED.
A CAR LOAD OF
ODORLESS PHOSPHATE
—AT—
EBENSBURG FOUNDRY.
ALSO: SOME ELEGANT POTATO DIGGERS.

CANN'S KIDNEY CURE.
Cures Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases. Known by a tired, languid feeling; inaction of the kidneys weakens and poisons the blood, and unless cause removed you cannot have health. Cured me over five years ago of Bright's Disease and Dropsy.—MRS. I. L. C. MILLER, Bethlehem, Pa. 1,000 other other similar testimonials. Try it. Cure guaranteed.
Cann's Kidney Cure Co.,
720 Venango street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by all reliable druggists. 4.21.93

CANCER and Tumors CURED; no knife, book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

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H. H. MYERS,
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ATTORNEY-AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
Office in Opera House, Center street.

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H J. SHETTIG, PROPRIETOR.
Located at DuBois, Pa., near the B. R. & P. Railway Depot. We always endeavor to furnish the best accommodations to business men, pleasure seekers and boarders. Persons in search of comfort and quiet will find it a desirable place to stop. The Table is unsurpassed and is always supplied with the best the market affords, and all the delicacies of the season. The Bar is supplied with the choicest of pure liquors and cigars and nothing but the best is sold. Special attention given to the care of horses.
H. J. SCHETTIG.

DO you need Job Printing? If so, give the FREEMAN a trial order.

## FISHING WITH DOGS.

### Unique Method of Capturing Salmon Used by the Ainus.

The savages of Saghalin island have a unique method of fishing for salmon-trout with their dogs, a description of which is given in "Trans-Siberian Savages." The water around the island is wonderfully clear. The author, who went out in a canoe, says the bottom was distinctly visible, while from under the canoe the frightened salmon-trout were swimming seaward in such numbers it seemed as if it would be difficult to drop a stone into the water without striking one.

From the time we started I was puzzled to guess what the Ainus could be taking thirty dogs with them for. I was soon to find out. At a certain point all the men and dogs came to a halt. Half the men and dogs then moved farther along the water's edge about two hundred yards.

At a concerted signal the dogs were started from their respective points and swam straight out seaward in single file in two columns. At a wild, sharp cry from all the Ainus the right column wheeled left and the left column wheeled right until the head of each column met. Then at another signal all of them swam in line toward the shore, advancing more and more in crescentic formation.

As the dogs neared the shore increasing numbers of fish appeared in the shallow water, frightened forward by the splashing of the advancing column of dogs, which, as soon as their feet touched bottom, pounced upon the fishes as quick as a flash.

The animals promptly brought the fish which they had seized to their masters, who cut off their heads and gave each dog the head which belonged to him as his share of the catch. The dog who caught nothing got nothing.

I believe this dog drill of the Ainus is entirely unique. It is all the more remarkable, too, as the dogs, many of which have been captured from the forest, are still half wild.

## ANTS IN FLORIDA.

### The Vast Damage Which These Enemies of the Farmer Can Do.

There are more ants to the square mile in Florida than in any other country in the world, says the Savannah News. There are ants which will measure more than half an inch in length, and then there are ants so small that they can hardly be seen to move with the unaided eye. There are red ants and black ants and troublesome ants. But as bad as they are, I have never heard of them eating out the seat of a man's trousers, as a missionary, Rev. Mr. Wilson, once told the writer he saw the army ants do in India while the man was sitting on the earth for a few minutes beside him.

But the Florida ants will take out the lettuce and other minute seeds from the soil in which they are planted and actually destroy the beds. They will suck the life out of acres of young cucumbers and melon plants, uproot strawberry plants or cover the buds with earth to such an extent as to kill them. They will get into pie, pickle, sauce, sirup, sugar; on meat, in hash; will riddle a cake or fill a loaf of baker's bread till it is worthless. All remedies failing, I took to baiting them near their nests with slices of meat, bones, apple and pear parings, and when I had from fifty to one hundred thousand out I would turn a kettle of boiling water on them. I have killed during the past week over a million in the space of a quarter acre lot, and I have almost wiped them out. I had to do this to secure any lettuce plants, and many unobservant farmers complain of seedsmen when they should attribute their troubles to insects.

## ONE-LEGGED SENATORS.

### Four of Them Were Together at One Time in Washington.

Say what they will, says a Washington letter, the associates of Senator Berry, of Arkansas, cannot persuade him to try a cork leg. At one time there were four one-legged senators. Three of them half concealed the loss with an artificial substitute. They used to get together in the cloak-room and tell each other how much more comfortable they felt, but they never convinced Senator Berry. He clings to his crutches, notwithstanding they have failed him more than once, and sent him headforemost downstairs almost to his death.

There are funny things about this one-legged business. Henderson, of Iowa, the Dubuque veteran, manages them so well that people form his acquaintance and see him around for weeks without learning that he is part cork. Once in awhile the stump becomes sensitive, and Mr. Henderson leaves the artificial leg at home for a few days to rest himself, while he hobbles about the house of representatives on crutches, to the amazement of those who have not known him long. A senator who manages an artificial leg without awkwardness is Butler, of South Carolina. He carries a cane and moves with some deliberation, but not one person in one hundred passing him on the street detects any stiffness in his gait.

## GUN AND SABER.

It is said that for centuries whenever the Spanish soldiers wanted exercise they picked a quarrel with the Moors.

A MEMORIAL window to Gen. Stonewall Jackson is to be placed in the Presbyterian church at Lexington, Va., of which he was formerly a member.

GEN. BOYNTON, the well-known newspaper correspondent, has been awarded by the secretary of war the five-pointed bronze star for distinction in action.

THE sudden changes of climate necessitated by the moving of troops from one quarter of the world to another increase the annual mortality of Europe by fifty thousand men.

LIEUTS. J. H. ALEXANDER and Charles Young, of the Ninth cavalry, are the only two colored officers in the United States army. The Ninth cavalry is composed entirely of colored men.

### Havana Tobacco.

In the Abajo valley is a small, low piece of country, about five miles from Havana, capable of producing tobacco enough to make thirty thousand cigars annually. Without question, the tobacco is the finest grown. The result is the kings and noblemen of England, Russia, Germany, France and other European countries gobble them up. Every single cigar made of Vuelta Abajo tobacco is sold to them at prices ranging from twenty to one hundred and fifty dollars a hundred. These cigars are bought and paid for long before the crop is ever harvested. Manufacturers, however, with that remarkable coolness with which some men are endowed, proceed to call all qualities and kinds of Cuban cigars Havana and Vuelta Abajo, when half of them never saw a cigar of that growth.

### Marriage Wigs.

When a Greek bride's hair was not adequate to the demands of fashion she eked out the deficiencies of nature with horsehair. Pericles once had a citizen of Athens arrested and fined for cutting off the tail of the statesman's horse to supply a marriage wig for the offender's daughter.

MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

**HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.**

*Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.*

DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was also much troubled

**THOUSANDS**

with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until I began taking your *New Heart Cure*. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.

Elkhart, Ind., 1888. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that *Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure* saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.

**CURED**

May 29th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.
DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.
SOLD BY DR. T. J. DAVISON,
EBENSBURG.

**Garfield Tea** Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 45th St., N.Y.

**Cures Sick Headache**

A FOOL

never wants to learn, but the

WISE MAN

reads that

OLD HONESTY

*CHEWING TOBACCO*

is the best that is made, and at ONCE tries it, and saves money and secures more satisfaction than ever before. AVOID imitations. Insist on having the genuine. If your dealer hasn't it ask him to get it for you.

JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

**Constipation**

Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. The best remedy is Ayer's Pills. Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable Liver and After-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.

"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

**Effective Remedy**

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—James Quinn, 90 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I arrive at this conclusion only after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass.

**Ayer's Pills,**

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Do you NEED GLASSES?
EYES EXAMINED FREE

Spectacles perfectly fitted and guaranteed for 2 years. Artificial eyes inserted.
J. DIAMOND, Optician,
Estab'd. 1861. 22 Sixth St., PITTSBURG, PA.

## FIRE WITHOUT SMOKE.

### A Berlin Inventor's Scheme for Burning Powdered Coal Is Successful.

Wherever there's smoke there's fire is an adage based on observation of many physical laws, but the reverse does not always hold good, for there may be fire without smoke, or at all events without apparent smoke.

In Berlin, according to the Newcastle Chronicle, an inventor has succeeded in devising a means for insuring complete combustion without the emission of smoke, and his method has, on repeated tests, proved so satisfactory that two of the most important steamshipping companies in Germany have decided on adopting it to their steamers. In this system [illegible] and fitted with an induction apparatus like those used in petroleum-fired furnaces, the coal dust being drawn along by a jet of steam or compressed air.

The combustion chamber, which takes the place of a furnace, is provided with two apertures, one in the center line of the boiler, occupying the position of the usual fire-hole door, while the other, on the opposite side of the combustion chamber, serves for introducing the coal dust through a pipe, so placed that the dust is evenly dispersed over the whole surface of the chamber. After the first ignition, which may be effected by any source of heat, the combustion continues regularly and intensely under the action of the air current, which is regulated in accordance with the quantity of dust required to produce the necessary heat. The [illegible] air or steam and dust are intimately mingled in the zone of combustion, while the speed of the current which has served as a vehicle for the dust is much reduced. Each particle of fuel held in suspension is by this method brought into such close contact with the oxygen necessary for its combustion that this combustion is so complete as to allow of practically no smoke being generated.

## LITERARY LABOR.

### Value of Early Rising and Danger of Overworking.

To make literary work healthy is a simple process, depending on the mode in which each day is allotted to it, and also on the mode in which the body is physically trained and disposed to carry it out, writes Sir B. W. Richardson in the Asclepiad. The first grand point is to begin the day well by early rising. The universal experience of the wisest men of all ages is in favor of the habit of getting up early in the morning. The practice is closely connected with length of life. It is also closely connected with happiness and activity of life. With the early hours of the morning literary work is always most fruitfully associated, when the habit of early work is once acquired. Thoughts are freshest then; the arrangement of thoughts is clearest; the memory is keenest then. Thus thought, method and memory conspire together, and labor becomes pleasure. Make the sun your fellow-workman.

In the work of the day of the literary life nothing is so wholesome as to carry out the work without strain. There is always some little difficulty in getting into harness, but, this mastered, work becomes easy enough. Samuel Johnson records that he could always work when he was forced to it; and Miss Martineau tells us that after the first quarter of an hour she found everything easy. With healthy minds this experience is common. There is, however, a danger connected with it that must not be forgotten: that danger is the too long continuance of the labor after it has become easy. With some this danger is serious. The work is so fascinating, the time goes as if hours were minutes, and the physical hours are, as it were, stolen upon and robbed outrageously.

### A Jury on a Strike.

The most remarkable case in Texas legal history was tried recently at Oakland before Justice English—Mrs. Ella Halloway vs. J. H. Van Alstyne, says a Houston correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The case consumed the day and was given to the jury at night. Before retiring the jury demanded that each man be paid his fifty-cent fee. The justice demurred and ordered them to bring a verdict or they would get no fee. The jury retired and in fifteen minutes entered court. They had a sealed verdict. Before turning it over to the justice the jury struck for their hard-earned fees. Under protest the justice gave each juror fifty cents. He opened the verdict, which read: "The jury cannot agree." This enraged the court. He demanded the fifty cents each juror had been paid. The jury refused and the court ordered them locked up until a verdict was given pro or con. After being out another hour the jury reported that they were still unable to agree. Judge English then demanded the return of the fees. The jurors refused to surrender and a fine of two dollars and fifty cents each was assessed and their incarceration ordered. A compromise was finally reached by four of the jury returning the fees and the other two paying the fine of two dollars and fifty cents. The higher courts will be inflicted with the case.

### Truly a Serious Case.

Once I was assistant to an elderly doctor in Ontario, who also ran a drug store. He was as peppery as a cayenne pod, and from time to time customers and patients had sprung jokes on him just for the sake of hearing him blow off.

On one occasion a well-dressed fellow called at the shop and asked the doctor to prescribe for a breaking out and a rash on his left arm. The doctor examined the limb and pronounced it to be a bad case of psoriasis and eczema.

"I suppose, doctor, you can cure it?" said the patient.

"Why, certainly," replied the doctor.

"How long will it take to get well?"

"Oh, I guess about two months," says the doctor.

"Quite sure, sir—is it a bad case?"

"Positively the worst I've seen."

"Then I will leave it with you and call again when cured," solemnly said the patient, slowly unfastening his arm, which was an artificial one, and painted for the occasion.—Chemist and Druggist.

### What She Was Thinking About.

The young woman had married and there was a great array of wedding presents. She didn't seem to care about them, however.

"My dear," expostulated her mother, who had made the match, "just see these lovely presents: aren't you interested in them?"

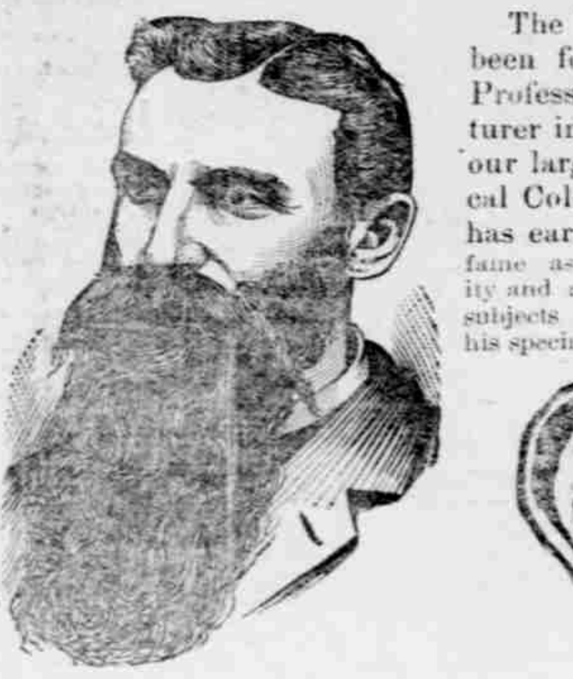
"Not much," replied the bride, "it's the future I'm thinking about."—Detroit Free Press.

### An Even Thing.

On the steeple of an old Universalist church in Bath, Me., there is a wooden figure of an angel. It is not a remarkably fine specimen of art, and has always been somewhat laughed about, especially because of its high-heeled shoes. The Bath Enterprise recalls the story that a former pastor of the North Congregational church once accosted a devoted Universalist with the question: "Mr. Raymond, did you ever see an angel with high-heeled shoes on its feet?" "Why, no," answered Mr. Raymond, "I can't say that I ever did; but did you ever see one without them?"

*DR. MORITZ SALM,*

This eminent Physician has devoted a lifetime to his Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lung and Chronic Diseases.



The Doctor has been for years a Professor and lecturer in several of our largest Medical Colleges, and has earned great fame as an authority and author on all subjects concerning his specialty.

CAMBRIA HOUSE, EBENSBURG, PA.,
Mondays, January 1, 29; February 26, March 26, April 23, May 21, June 18, July 16, August 13, September 10, October 8, November 5, December 3 and 31 till 6 P. M.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,
Opposite the Pennsylvania Depo
Tuesdays, January 2, 30; February 27, March 27, April 24, May 22, June 19, July 17, August 14, September 11, October 9, November 6, December 4.

GALLITZIN HOUSE, GALLITZIN, PA.,
Wednesdays, December 27, January 24, February 21, March 21, April 18 May 16, June 13, July 11, August 8, September 5, October 3, 31, November 28.

**ALL EYE OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED BY HIM**

JACOB VOGEL, Gallitzin, Pa.

WAS REDUCED TO A WRECK AFTER TEN YEARS FEARFUL RAVAGES OF CATARRH AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. DR. SALM CURED ME.

For ten years I have suffered terribly with Catarrh and Bronchitis. The disease gradually extended to almost every other organ in my body. I became a physical and mental wreck. Have tried our best doctors in the country, but I grew worse and worse until as a last resort I gave my case to Dr. Salm and I am glad to say that under his treatment I began to improve from the very first month. That distressing cough and and fearful pain in my chest has left me. I need not stop for breath any more and feel as strong as ever. The most wonderful of all is that I have not taken a single cold since the first month.
JACOB VOGEL,
Gallitzin, Cambria Co., Pa. 54 years old.

WE INTRUSTED OUR BOY CHEERFULLY TO HIS CARE.

Our little boy has been cross eyed for some years and was gradually getting worse. We knew of some splendid work of Dr. Salm's in Ohio, so we entrusted him cheerfully to his care. The operation was done within 1 minute's time and without pain, and now the eyes are straight, as you can see by pictures above.
MRS. C. A. YINKEY.
188 Morris street, Johnstown.

CLOSURE OF THE TEARDUCT CURED BY DR. SALM

I have had a good deal of trouble with my eyes for the last five years—tears running over my cheeks continually. Dr. Salm called it closure of the tearduct and operated on the same, and now I can keep my handkerchief in my pocket instead of wiping my eyes continually.
MRS. MARTHA CARNEY.
Indiana, Pa.

MRS. MARY LITZINGER, Wilmore, Pa.

I HAVE BEEN TOTALLY BLIND—DR. SALM CURED ME.

I have been totally blind in my right eye for some years. No medicine did me any good, so I consulted Dr. Salm who visits Johnstown every four weeks. The Doctor made a fine and successful operation, so that I can see once more very well. Anyone wishing to see the cataract can do so by calling on me at my home at Wilmore, Pa. I was 74 years old last May.
MARY LITZINGER.
Johnstown, Pa.

CURED OF DEAFNESS AND CATARRH BY DR. SALM.

Our son Stanley has been very hard of hearing for some years all on account of a bad case of catarrh. We brought him to Dr. Salm for treatment, and now, after only four months, he is almost entirely well and I am certain that the Doctor will finish a cure within the time set.
BENJAMIN LIMBERT,
Mardisburg, Centre Co., Pa. His father

SUFFERED UNTOLD AGONIES FOR FIFTEEN YEARS; TRIED SEVEN DIFFERENT DOCTORS UNTIL TREATED BY DR. SALM.

For the last fifteen years I have been suffering very much; have been treated by seven different doctors. Nearly all of them gave my ailment a different name and gave me medicine accordingly. The result was that I became worse and worse until at last I went to Dr. Salm, who pronounced my disease to be of the bladder, kidneys and stomach, and treated me accordingly, with the most splendid result. He has done me more good in one month than all others in fifteen years and I feel once more like I did sixteen years ago; no feeling of tiredness or fatigue as heretofore. I can do my own work and enjoy it. That was an impossibility heretofore.
MRS. NETTIE POORMAN.
Milesburg, Centre county, Pa.

**Examination and consultation free to everybody.**
**Our Advertisement Will Appear Twice Before Each Visit.**
**Address all communications to Box 760.**

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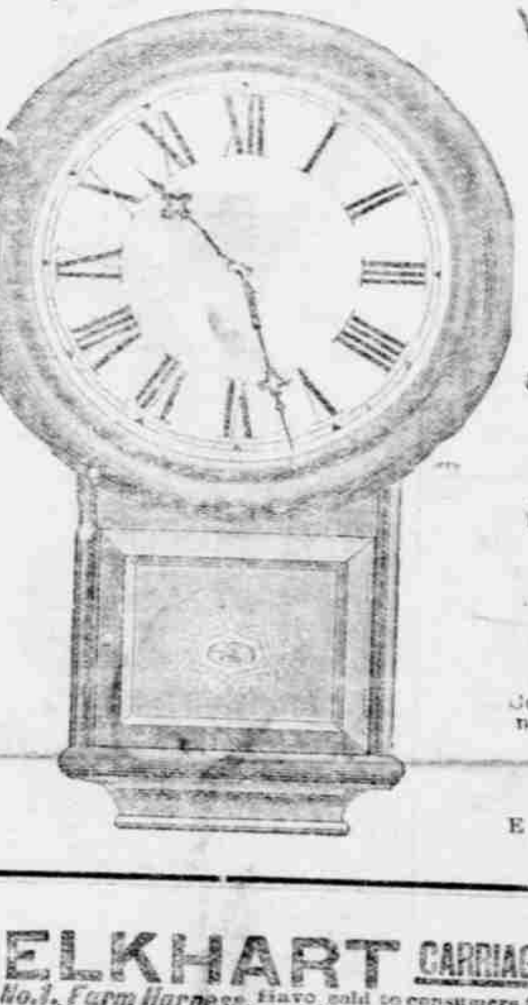
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.

Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford
WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches
In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED ☜

CARL RIVINIUS.
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. Co.

No. 1. Farm Harness. $24.50

Have sold to consumers for 20 years, saving them the dealers' profit. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in America selling Buggies and Harness this way. Ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for two years. Why pay an Agent $10 to $50 to order for you? Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all the risk of damage in shipping.

No. 119 Road Wagon

WHOLESALE PRICES.
Spring Wagons, $31 to $50. Guaranteed same as sell for $50 to $85. Surreys, $70 to $100, same as sell for $100 to $150. Top Buggies at $42, fine as sold at $65. Phaetons at $55 to $100. Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts.

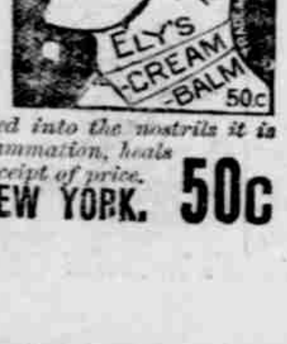
No. 41. Wagon. $43.

No. 718½ $42.

OUR HARNESS
are all No. 1 Oak-tanned Leather. Single $8 to $20; Double Buggy, $18 to $35. Riding Saddles and Fly Nets. 3 per cent. off for cash with order. 64-page illustrated Catalogue free. Address

W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

Ely's Cream Balm
THE CURE FOR
CATARRH
HAY-FEVER
AND
COLD IN HEAD



*Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.*

50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. 50c

## ORIGIN OF NAMES.

BARK, Barker and Barkley show the importance of tan bark in early English times.

TABORER was a drummer, and his sons are the Tabrars, Tabors and Tabers of to-day.

PINNER and Pinster remind us of a time when pins were a rare and costly ornament.

LOCKE, Curl, Crisp, seem to indicate an ancestor with marked capillary attractions.

THROWER was once the winder of silk threads, hence the Throwers and Throwsters.

BEDEL, Beddall and Biddle are derived from the name of an old English functionary.

HARPER, Pipe, Piper, Dancer, Luter, Cronther, Baird, Singer, are all professional names.

DAWBER is a descendant of him who chinked or daubed the cottage walls with wet clay.

BLONDE, a complexion adjective, was the progenitor of Blund, Blunt, Blount and Blondell.

PATTENS were overshoes, hence the Pattons, Patons, Patteners, Putners and Putnams.

PELTER, Peliper and Furrier recall the fur trade of the English with Norway and Sweden.

## NEWS FROM EUROPE.

UKASE No. 227 makes 150,000 more Russian soldiers.

OAKLEY HALL, in Essex, a property of 600 acres in good order, valued forty years ago at £28,000, has been bid off for £8,000.

THE diocesan conference of Truro concludes that great harm has been done to the cause of purity by the reception of Zola in London.

THE question whether a female claiming to be a "lady" was libelled by being called a "woman" was decided by a British judge and jury in the negative.

PROF. KLEBS, of Carlsruhe, who has modified advantageously Prof. Koch's tuberculin for consumption, says that he has discovered a sure cure for diphtheria. He has been successful in thirteen distinct cases.

THE Paris exposition of 1900 will be in a more central site even than the last one. It will extend from the Trocadero to the Tuileries Garden, so that visitors will not be taken so far from the shops and restaurants.

## THE WORK-A-DAY WORLD.

FLORIDA oranges are being shipped to Europe, where hitherto the Italian fruit has reigned supreme.

UNTIL 1859 no pig iron was manufactured in Pittsburgh. In 1892 a total of 1,775,257 gross tons was produced there.

LAST year Escanaba, Mich., shipped 4,012,197 tons of iron ore. This year shipments will not exceed 2,000,000 tons.

AMERICAN and French cloakmakers are destroying the business for the balance of the world and particularly England.

TWO MILLION boxes of oranges, each containing from one to two hundred oranges, have been shipped from California to the east this season, and the fruit is unusually fine.

THERE are at least six plate-glass manufacturing companies in the United States, who have an annual product of nearly twelve million feet. This exceeds the entire production of Europe fifteen years ago.

## TITLED WOMEN.

THE empress of Austria is a great smoker. She averages sixty cigarettes a day.

MME. BERNHARDT has taken back to Paris with her from her South American tour about two hundred birds. There will be no such hats in Paris as hers this season.

EMPRESS EUGENIE had a belt studded with diamonds, a present from the emperor. The stones were gradually replaced with imitations and the belt at length sold to a jeweler. An actress of Stuttgardt has just bought it for one hundred and fifty dollars.

BARONESS DE WARTEGG (Minnie Hauk) lives with her husband in Wagner's old house, Tribschen, on the Lake of the Four Forest Cantons. This is the house occupied by Wagner when he was a political exile in Switzerland, and there he composed "Siegfried."

## INTERESTING FOREIGN NOTES.

THE serpentine dance has been introduced in the lion's cage by Mme. Bob Walter.

THERE is some talk about making sixty-five the age at which English judges must retire.

PADEREWSKI has written a new English suite, including a set of variations on "Home, Sweet Home."

THE 27th of November was the fiftieth anniversary of the production of the "Bohemian Girl," and was duly celebrated in Drury Lane.

THE emperor of Austria, although a devout Catholic, has finally given his sanction to the introduction of a law to require civil marriages.

THREE weeks before his death Gounod sent to the Academy of Loreto three parts of a new mass, to be called "Messa de Santa Cecilia."

## PEOPLE ACROSS THE SEAS.

ALFRED DE ROTHSCHILD has a lion cub that he has trained to follow him about his house and grounds. He may find the exercise a very lively one some day.

LORD BRASSEY has a crank, attached to a costly barrel organ, without which he never goes on a cruise, and on which he plays every evening. The grinding routine must be hard on the listeners.

LORD ROSEBERY remarked at a recent dinner that wherever in the world there is a good thing there would be found a Scotsman sitting beside it. Even the canny lad that sits by himself will confirm this.

JEAN CHARLES CAZIN, a distinguished French artist, is making a brief visit to this country. M. Cazin is an officer of the Legion of Honor and received a first-class medal at the salon of 1880 for his "Ishmael" and "Tobias."

### Bismarck's Great Friend.

The late Baron Bleichroeder, who was the acknowledged chief of the Prussian banking world, was one of the most remarkable of German millionaires. He began life as the owner of a small brokerage establishment. One secret of his success was his genius for using political events to promote his ends. He was the banker of German unity. A London paper remarks that Prince Bismarck used him not only as political adviser and financier, but in much the same miscellaneous and semi-confidential and semi-contemptuous way that the princess and nobles of Germany had been in the habit of employing toward their court Jews for centuries. Bleichroeder was his ame damnee, his devoted and tactful instrument in many a diplomatic enterprise, his trustful and sober adviser in scores of difficult crises. That his role was far from being limited to questions of finance has long been understood, and more than once a glimpse has been afforded the outside public of the wide ramifications of his political activity.

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Is the place to get your
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**LADIES!**

Are you reckless enough to venture? If so send two cents in stamps to the Mock Publishing Co., 528 and 530 Washington Street, New York, for one of their beautiful illustrated "**Ladies' Books.**" It is a novel, unique, and interesting work to every person of refinement.

On receipt of ten cents in stamps they will send postpaid a full set of their famous household game **Verba.**

For ten cents they will also send a book containing complete words of "The Mikado," and music of its most popular songs, together with ten exquisite chromo cards.

**QUINEPTUS!**

A very pleasing, harmless glycyrrhized aromatic compound for disguising the taste of quinine and other bitter drugs, either solid or fluid. Price, 75 Cents per Pint Bottle. Prescribed by thousands of physicians in Europe and America. Formula accompanies every bottle. For sale by Druggists.

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ELIXIR.

An elegant English pharmaceutical preparation for bilious, malarial and blood troubles; the result of over twenty-five years of most eminent scientific research.
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In use in the hospitals in every part of Europe.
Especially helpful to ladies, children and people of sedentary habits.
Entirely vegetable; free from harmful drugs.
In Handsome Packages, Price 50 Cts.

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Chemists by appointment to Her Majesty the Queen and to the Royal Family.
NEW YORK BRANCH:
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ROYAL PILLS.
Same medicinal properties as ROYAL ELIXIR, in boxes, 30 pills to box, for 25 cents.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

REMEMBER THE BIG FOUR!

Vinegar Bitters CORDIAL, (delicious taste) 50c.
Vinegar Bitters POWDERS, 50 doses, 50c.
Vinegar Bitters, new style, (pleasant taste) $1.00
Vinegar Bitters, old style, bitter taste, $1.00

The World's Great Blood Purifier and Life Giving Principle.
Only Temperance Bitters Known.
The past 5th of a Century the Leading Family Medicine of the World.

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VEGETABLE
FREE FROM
PURELY
CALIFORNIA
ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors,
SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK.

**Every Man** whose watch has been rung out of the bow (ring), by a pickpocket,
**Every Man** whose watch has been damaged by dropping out of the bow, and
**Every Man** of sense who merely compares the old pull-out bow and the new

*Non-pull-out*

will exclaim: "Ought to have been made long ago!"
It can't be twisted off the case.
Can only be had with Jas. Boss Filled and other cases stamped with this trade mark

Send for a watch case opener (free).
Keystone Watch Case Co., Philadelphia.

**SALESMEN WANTED**

To sell NURSERY STOCK. We grow all the best varieties, old and new, replace all stock that dies, and guarantee satisfaction. Highest salary or commission paid from the start. Write for terms.
H. E. Hooker Co., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.
Established 1835. Incorporated 1893.

## ADVERTISING IN MEX

### The Natives of That Country Are hind Us in Their Ideas.

We have been under the im that the land of dark-eyed h with their wide sombreros a jackets and gorgeous silver land of beautiful women with lace mantillas, swarthy skin night eyes, was making rapid but this opinion will hav amended, says Texas Siftings.

It is true that the wealth have discarded the bright-hu and adopted the unpicturesq ments of the gringo. It is al that in the City of Mexico th of the streets have been chan the political, or intensely reli nomenclature the most pros example: "The Street of th dian" and "Crown of Thorn are now respectively "Fourth and "Diaz street."

These and other changes l infer that Mexico was rapidly ing "gringoized," but this d knocked endwise by the f item:

"A remarkable case is being the courts here. A short tim small weekly newspaper by th of El Periquito published in umns an advertisement of a house. Another firm in the has sued the paper for damag ing that they have suffe through the publication of th tisement of their rival. The attracting considerable attenti is the first of its kind in Mexi

In our own country the m does not advertise is regard subject for the undertaker or tic asylum.

It is strange that the should be so slow to recogniz vantages of advertising. The class of industrious citizens not profit by advertising. stance, a burglar overlooke dollars in a bureau drawer, an cal papers so announced. He the next night and not only s but an almost new suit of clo sides.

## AN OLD-FASHIONED SCH

### The Noisy Mansion of Learning Days of the Long Ago.

The old system of educatio scribed in "Pleasant Memori Busy Life," is one, doubtle many boys of the present d like to see again in use. Th thought its chief advantag giving the teacher a fair fiel fluencing his pupils with his sonality. He described his old as "learned but not pedantic, not effusive, active but no Wherever there was sufferin ever help was required, he wa find his way."

In his school there was neve discipline, but on the contrar deal of noise. It was "a no sion." But he was so pleasant and made the work so pleas pupils could not help learning near him seemed to make th and better. It was an in what Carlyle calls true ed "soul coming in contact with so

One of the greatest luxuri joyed was to find some of hi able and willing to take up th branches. His leisure hours voted most heartily to them. H after the usual school tim them Euclid and trigonom led them out on the Saturd the shore, through the quarri the Binn, to teach them geol invited them to his house of evening to see the stars thr telescope.

The only examination was th one by the presbytery, and purely a matter of form th not an ordeal. The examiners brotherhood, sat beaming ap everything, and went away conscience and sound appetit dinner which pleasantly close proceedings.

## A TIPPLING CANINE

### The Lamentable End of a Dog W quired a Taste for Liquor

The writer of "Natural Notes" in the Yorkshire Week referring to the extract from Robinson's new book, in whic thor described how a bear into a drunken bout, mention remarkable instances of a ta cohol among the lower anim says: "I possessed a very fin hound. One day, while emptyi Scotch whisky out of a jar int canter, I spilt a quantity on th Juno, who had been sniffing immediately began lapping it to my great astonishment, se heartily relish the 'blend.' As knew that was the beginning and brief career. Juno becam torious drunkard. She frequent eral public bars and was the su many wagers. She could dri thing in the liquor line—any water and milk. I have seen h gering home very early in the m after a 'booze.' The end cam she was three years old. A frie S. and I held a 'crowner quest carcass. Verdict—Died of inf tion of the brain, the effect of al

## A WOMAN BONE SETTE

### She Was Famous Last Century and Remarkable Career.

One of the best known chara the last century was Mrs. Map bone setter, who, after leading a dering life for some time, settled at Epsom.

The remarkable strength with she was endowed, together wit knowledge as she acquired fro father (himself a bone setter), contributed to the success wh many cases undoubtedly attende operations.

She journeyed to town twice a in a coach and four, and at the coffee house operated on her tients, carrying the crutches Epsom as trophies of her skill.

Many remarkable cures effect her are noted in the public j the day, and there is no doubt was in receipt of a very large in

In 1736 she was in the height of perity. In December of the ne she died at her lodgings near the Dials so miserably poor that the was obliged to bury her.

## PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

IT cost the German emperor to make the trip from Rome to go up the mountain and g again to Rome.

SINCE Mr. W. W. Astor settled in London he has grown rath ticular about being called Mr. Wa Astor, with a hyphen.

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY, the famo confederate, is practicing law Francisco. He is nearly sixty y but stands straight as an arrow full of vigor.

MRS. PROCTOR, widow of th Richard A. Proctor, the fa astronomer, and the principal ant in his professional work, has appointed curator of the Proct servatory at San Diego, Cal.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S father, J Kipling, best known in England author of "Man and Beast in has definitely resigned his app ment at Lahoe. He has been different health for some time and will probably take up his dence permanently in England.